

Hours of crisis as police play a waiting game

By Nicholas Timmins

The police strategy for the Stansted crisis was outlined by Mr Robert Bunyard, Chief Constable of Essex, yesterday, about nine hours after the hijacked plane touched down at Stansted and after a crisis in which the terrorists threatened to blow the aircraft to pieces had passed.

"It is my intention," he said, "to sit this out. It is not my intention to allow this plane to leave this airport. We shall wait here. We shall play a waiting game."

"We do not intend to create a situation where the blowing up of the aircraft becomes a serious threat."

Stansted first knew that it was to face the siege at 1.45 pm on Saturday as Tango Charlie 737, the Air Tanzania Boeing 737, passed Paris.

The plane was hijacked on a domestic flight from Mwanza to Dar-es-Salaam that left about 3 pm British time on Friday with 99 passengers on board. It had called at Nairobi, Jeddah and Athens in a zigzag route of several thousand miles, leaving Athens at 9.40 am on Saturday with maps for Copenhagen and London on board. Eight hostages had already been released, six in Nairobi and two in Athens.

As the aircraft came in, the captain radioed that the hijackers wanted the Tanzania High Commissioner, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Oscar Kambona, a former Foreign Secretary and Minister of Defence in Tanzania, who has lived in exile since 1967, to meet the plane. "I do not think there will be any need for military preparation," the captain said. "They are nice people."

The 737, in its blue and silver livery with the giraffe symbol of Air Tanzania on its tail touched down at 2.31 pm. It was met by a ring of armed police as the aircraft was sealed off.

Shortly afterwards two military helicopters touched down out of sight of the aircraft, parked near the cargo terminal 350 yards from the passenger terminal at the airport.

Quiet man at the top

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Mr Robert Bunyard, the Chief Constable of Essex, who took charge of the Stansted siege, has written: "Leadership is too often seen in terms of the stereotype of a sergeant-major on a parade ground. The result has been the general under-estimation of people who are quietly spoken."

Mr Bunyard, aged 51, is quietly spoken. He does not join in public debate. But because he is a "police man's policeman", few in the force underestimate him.

He admires the quiet approach, but does not shrink from using more dramatic approaches when necessary. His force takes example from him. When a prisoner went on hunger strike in the police cells at Barlow in 1980, during the prison officers' dispute, officers fried bacon near him and the 48-hour fast was broken.

"Mr Bunyard who has been in the Metropolitan Police for 20 years, is one of a new breed of police managers. He became chief instructor at Hendon Training School, where he was one of the first British police officers to apply modern management principles to the service."

In 1972, he became Assistant Chief Constable of Leicestershire and lectured on manpower planning and police organization at the



Mr Robert Bunyard: One of a new breed.

Police College, Bramshill. Before his appointment as Chief Constable of Essex in July 1978, he spent time overseas, acting as adviser and student (his word) of foreign police.

His temperament and years of study made him the right man in the right place at the weekend. It all followed the dictum he laid down in his book *Police Organisation and Command* (Macdonald and Evans 1978).

"It is essential that the police should prepare themselves to deal with a wide range of terrorist situations firmly but without over-reacting," he wrote.

TALKS ON HALEWOOD DISPUTE

By Donald Macintyre

Shop stewards will meet at Ford's Halewood plant, Merseyside, today to discuss the strike over the dismissal of a young shop worker which halted day-shift production of cars at the end of last week and cost £2.25m in lost production.

4,000 production workers were laid off because of the strike by 37 paint shop employees.

The management say the man has been suspended five times in the past two years. He was given a final warning in December when he was nearly dismissed for allegedly causing wild damage by sanding wood into electro-coated paint on a car.

The management revoked the December penalty and imposed a five-day suspension after an internal appeal.

The man, whom the company is declining to name, was dismissed last month for being absent from his place of work. Transport and General Workers' Union officials have claimed he was missing for only a "couple of minutes".

Tories face poll threats

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

A Social-Democrat-Liberal Alliance by-election victory now threatens the safe Conservative seat of Beaconsfield, in Buckinghamshire, after the death of Sir Ronald Bell in his office at the Commons on Saturday. He was 67.

Sir Ronald had earlier attended an anti-EEC meeting in London. His hostility to the EEC and immigration marked him as a hardline right-winger in the Conservative Party.

He was knighted in the New Year's honours in 1980 on the Prime Minister's recommendation after the restoration of political honours.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said yesterday that she had been deeply saddened to hear of his death. "He possessed two supreme qualities, rare enough on their own, but in combination rarer still: a fierce loyalty to his party and a robust, even defiant, independence of spirit and conviction."

"The House of Commons has lost one of its most distinguished members, and his constituency an indefatigable servant."

Sir Ronald held Beaconsfield with a majority of 415 per cent over Labour at the last election, 10 per cent

Stansted



Relatives of the hijack victims waiting anxiously

Climate of unrest in Tanzania

By Our Foreign Staff

The hijackers, although claiming to represent a "revolutionary youth movement of Tanzania", do not seem to belong to an opposition group of any size or significance.

Tanzanian officials say they have never heard of the organization named by the hijackers.

But the hijack and the group's call for the resignation of President Nyerere has focused attention on the unrest in Tanzania over a forced socialist policy and shortages of food, drugs and many everyday items.

A group of army officers who presented a list of grievances to President Nyerere last year were immediately arrested. A mutiny was reported last year at an army base in Mwanza, where the hijacked flight originated on Friday, but no official word could confirm the details.

Mr Oscar Kambona, the former minister who talked to the hijackers, fled from his home country in 1967 after disagreements with the President. He has subsequently been accused of involvement in plots against Mr Nyerere.

Mr Kambona, aged 54, who regards himself as an orthodox Marxist, sought refuge in London and set up an opposition party in exile, the Movement for Free and Popular Democracy. Before leaving Tanzania, he also resigned from his post as Secretary-General of the Ruling Tanganyika African National Union (TANU),

Story they did not see

By a Staff Reporter

Sergeant Julian Field, press officer with the Special Air Service Regiment did not know what had hit him. Four weeks ago his force had held an exercise on how to handle a hijacking, at Wetherfield United States Air Force station.

Four Essex policemen pretended to be the world's press. On Saturday, 150 press representatives flooded into Stansted.

"They were no trouble," he remarked ruefully, on his play-acting colleagues as photographers, reporters and what seemed like half the world's television crews demanded pictures, telephones and access. They were cooped up, well out of sight of the hijacked plane, in two second World War huts, surrounded by police to stop them leaving. They were

£1½m RENT BLUNDER ADMITTED

From Our Coventry Correspondent

A blunder about £1,500,000 lost rent for a Coventry store has angered Conservative councillors on the city council.

Several said they were amazed about the "ridiculously low rent". Other members of the Conservative minority group said that for nearly 30 years the company concerned had been receiving more rent from two sub-lettings than it paid to the council for all its leased property.

Council officials admit to an oversight. They say they missed the opportunity to increase the store's rent at the 21-year stage of the original contract, in 1974. They were now trying to recoup the losses through legal action.

The blunder involves Hepworths, the multiple tailoring company, which is still paying the 1953 fixed rent of £8,500 a year for a top site in Coventry city centre.

The premises are on a 42-year lease but because of the council error, the rent was never raised to the new figure of £80,000 a year.

Begin sensus in troops to ensure Sinai withdrawal

From Christopher Walker, Keren Shalom, Gaza, Feb 28

The penultimate stage of Israel's withdrawal from the remaining 12,000 square miles of occupied Sinai has begun with the mounting of one of the largest and most contentious security operations in the history of the state.

All roads to the area are now blocked by a formidable series of Army and police barricades. Today, Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, told an angry delegation of Sinai settlers that the new blocks will stay in position until the territory is handed back to Egypt as agreed at Camp David.

Militant Jews, opposed to the pull-back for ideological reasons, have quickly resorted to potent emotional tactics to counter the move. Deliberately stirring memories of the Holocaust, many have planned yellow stars to their breasts and begun taunting Israeli soldiers with cries of "Nazis" and "Kapos".

Soldiers whom I spoke to were reluctant to discuss their difficult new role beyond stating in no uncertain terms that foreign journalists were among the many categories of people no longer permitted to set foot in Sinai. But the Jerusalem Post reported from the largest settlement of Yamit that some of the Israeli troops enforcing the new orders were in tears. "Many were clearly apologetic and sorrowful," the newspaper added.

Inside the barricaded area, tension rose sharply as reports began to filter back from Jerusalem of Mr Begin's firm stand on the issue of the road blocks — set up to prevent the threatened influx of thousands of protesters opposed to the evacuation.

By noon, settlers from the Stop The Withdrawal campaign had begun to erect their own makeshift blocks of old cars and tractors at the main crossroads near Yamit.

However, after a personal intervention by Lieutenant-General Rafael Eitan, the Israeli who flew into the desert by helicopter, the campaigners' road-blocks were temporarily removed. Plans were then set in train for an urgent meeting between the militants and Mr Ariel Sharon, The Defence Minister.

In a separate intervention designed to avoid possible bloodshed, Israel's two chief rabbis addressed an open letter to Sinai militants, stating that to violently resist the country's security forces or to start a civil war would be "a grave sin."

The large quantities of sophisticated riot control equipment, barbed wire, troop reinforcements and emergency medical facilities which have been brought into the region should be sufficient to dispel any remaining Egyptian doubts about the Government's determination to meet the April 26 deadline.

The clampdown, which went into effect at midnight on Friday, has already provoked fierce criticism from extreme right-wing members of the Knesset, one of whom went so far as to accuse Mr Begin of starting a Jewish civil war. The small Jewish (Knesset) Party will challenge the Government with a motion of no confidence, but commentators expect Mr

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Flaw found at nuclear station

Los Angeles.—A new flaw has been discovered at the one of the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant near San Luis Obispo, California (Ivor Davis writes).

The latest flaw, involving valves similar to the ones that failed in the Three Mile Island nuclear accident, was discovered by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company which has been trying to start up the power plant.

The company discovered that the valves, which should be able to withstand an earthquake, were potentially vulnerable to seismic disturbances.

French parties join battle

Paris.—France's four main political parties launched their campaigns for local elections, each aiming for symbolic victory in the first national test since the Socialists swept to power last year.

More than 7,000 candidates are standing for office in nearly 2,000 cantons, administrative subdivisions whose representatives sit on the 95 departmental, or county, assemblies of metropolitan France. The two-stage elections will be on March 14 and 21.

Falling leaves of bureaucracy

Brussels.—The European Parliament is becoming bogged down by a paper mountain of its own making (the Press Association reports). Its monthly output of paperwork uses up to about 80 trees — more than 12 million pages of documents which would form a pile 14 times the height of Big Ben.

According to a 22-page report being considered by MEPs, the situation is becoming so bad that it threatens the future smooth running of the Parliament.

Gaddafi murder plot reported

Washington.—The CIA has evidence that Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, was the target of an army assassination attempt two months ago, apparently escaping with a bullet wound in the jaw. The Washington Post said.

The newspaper quoted an unnamed "senior government official" as the source of its report and said the CIA had sufficient evidence to confirm the incident.

Muslims renew peace effort

Bahrain.—Mediators from the Islamic Conference Organization will meet in Jiddah on Friday to consider a new strategy for ending the 17-month-old Iran-Iraq war, the official Saudi Press Agency said.

In Tehran, a member of Ayatollah Khomeini's police force has been assassinated, and, in a separate battle with police, two anti-government guerrillas have been killed.

Cooking oil pregnancy fear allayed

From Harry Debelius Madrid, Feb 28

Fears in Spain that the illness caused by toxic oil might be transmitted through pregnancy diminished here today with the publication of the results of a six-month survey of 656 cases.

The study, carried out by a committee of paediatricians and gynaecologists, showed that there was no significant evidence of harm to children born to patients, nor was there any indication that pregnancy aggravated the sickness.

The results of the survey were summarized by the independent Madrid newspaper *El País*. The complete report was delivered by the committee yesterday to the Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs.

Of about 17,000 people affected since May by consuming illegally sold oil, 263 have died and more than 300 are still in hospital. Many others remain disabled and suffer from permanent damage to vital organs. No antidote has been found.

Concern about the toxic effect on the unborn children led a number of pregnant mothers to seek abortions abroad or secretly in Spain, where even therapeutic abortion is prohibited, the newspaper reported.

Verdict in Atlanta raises trial doubts

From Neil Southerland, Atlanta, Feb 28

Atlanta got the answer it wanted this weekend: a jury which sent convicted killer Wayne Williams to jail for two life sentences. But if the verdict ended the city's anguish over a trail of killings which left 28 young blacks dead, it also created an important question.

Will a higher court uphold decisions based largely on evidence of crimes with which Williams was not charged? At the end of the trial, the FBI and local police said that they had sufficient evidence to convince them, if not a court, that Williams was responsible for all the deaths except those of two young girls.

Police have said that with Williams in jail all that remains is a clearing up operation and they will write off the other killings against Williams, who is 23 and a self-styled music promoter.

He maintained his innocence right to the end of the 10-week trial. After a surprisingly swift 12-hour decision by the jury he was brought into the court on Saturday evening surrounded by sheriff's deputies.

After the jury pronounced him guilty he was given a final chance to speak to the judge before receiving the mandatory life sentences. Unemotionally, he repeated

what he had said throughout the trial: "I have maintained all along my innocence and I still say so today. I hope the person who committed these crimes can be brought to justice. I still say I didn't do this and that is from the bottom of my heart. I more than anyone, wanted to see this terror ended."

It was a repeat of a protestation that the jury of eight blacks and four whites had rejected, accepting instead the state case based on evidence that showed strong links between Williams and the two men he was charged with killing.

The other important aspect of the prosecution case was the most controversial and is almost certain to be the basis of an appeal, assuming that Williams can raise the money to continue his fight. Under Georgia law the state was allowed to bring evidence linking Williams with 10 killings with which he was not charged — a law intended to show a "pattern" of behaviour which made him a likely killer.

A tearful Mrs Mary Welcome, the chief defence counsel, said that although Williams was charged with two crimes she and her colleagues had to defend against 12.

LCCI Notice

WHY ENTERPRISING BUSINESSES NEED TO BE ON THE NEW BUSINESS REGISTRY

Whether you run a factory, a couple of shops, a fleet of taxis, the company uses a business name — or if you are just starting up on your own account — we strongly advise you to register the name of your business and obtain a certificate of registration.

To take the place of the government's old Registry of Business Names, which closed down last Friday, a new Business Registry starts work this week. It covers England, Wales and Scotland and is operated by the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry in association with the Birmingham and Cardiff Chambers and other major Chambers of Commerce.

What are the advantages of registration?

- ★ It reduces the risk of confusion with similarly named businesses and companies — and possible legal action.
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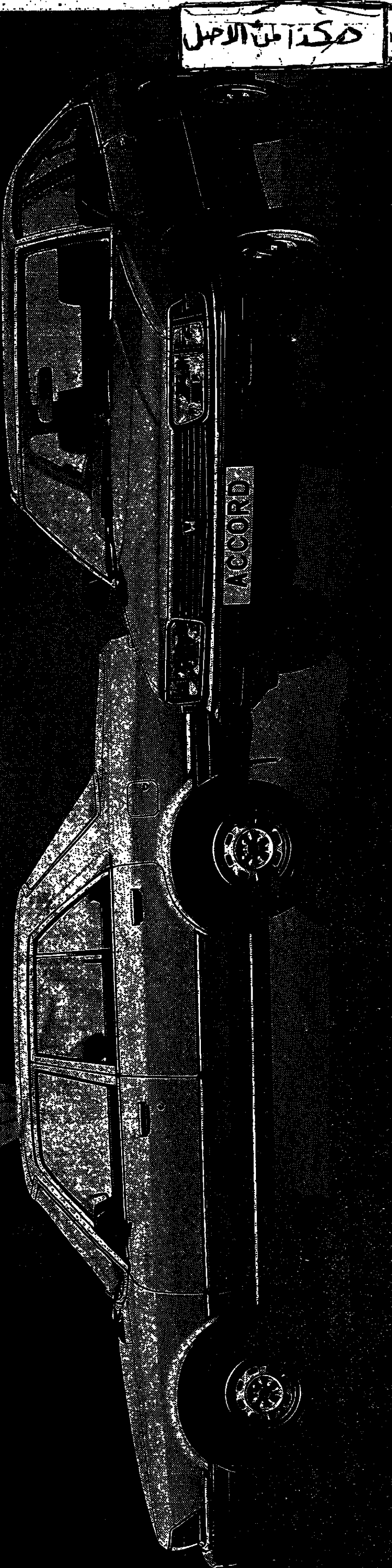
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HARING CROSS ROAD

To Police Hand
DANKS FOR A EVENING

fractured. Because the boxing glove fits the circle of bone (orbit) surrounding the eye, there is a build-up of pressure which causes a fracture across the floor of the orbit (a blow-out fracture of the

neck give rise to a husky voice due to damage to the larynx. 15 Damage to the bony structure of the nose, restricting passage of air through the nostrils. Cattlefower ears and damage to the ear drum.

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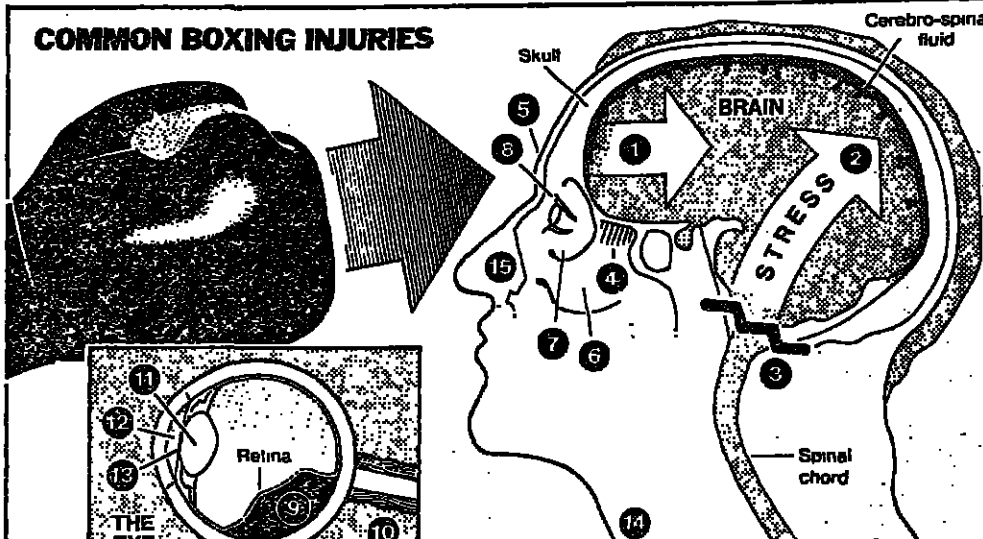
<p>life is marked by a long series of brushes with breathalizers, taxi drivers and National Insurance officers, 1966 was the big year. He</p>	<p>CINEMAS</p> <p>ACADEMY 1. 4.57 208L. 2.01 GORDON 1. 4.57 208L. 2.01 LORRAINE (AA) Prog. 2.01 (Sci.) 4.10, 6.29, 8.30</p> <p>ROYAL 1. 4.57 208L. 2.01 GORDON 1. 4.57 208L. 2.01 LORRAINE (AA) Prog. 2.01 (Sci.) 4.10, 6.29, 8.30</p> <p>ACADEMY 1. 4.57 208L. 2.01 GORDON 1. 4.57 208L. 2.01 LORRAINE (AA) Prog. 2.01 (Sci.) 4.10, 6.29, 8.30</p>
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Abstract

The Eye
 9 Retinal detachment, more common in the short-sighted. Blood and fluid collect behind the

retina. May be corrected by a straightforward operation with a variable result. Also, retinal bleeding into the vitreous fluid in the main body of the eye. 10 Damage to the optic nerve, which is an extension of the central nervous system. 11 Displacement and dislocation of the lens, which can be knocked out of the eyeball. 12 Bleeding into the anterior chamber of the eye, in front of the lens. 13 Rupture and laceration of the iris, impairing shutter action.

Other Injuries

14 Repeated blows around the

neck give rise to a husky voice due to damage to the larynx. 15 Damage to the bony structure of the nose, restricting passage of air through the nostrils. Cattlefower ears and damage to the ear drum.

Webb, Sam Sales 01-10-10
Wid, Sam Sales 15-15

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D. J. McHewood**

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THE POPE AND ISLAM

Speaking to leaders of the Society of Jesus on Saturday, the Pope warned them against the twin temptations of "progressivism and integralism". He meant the tendency to identify the Church's teaching with one or other of two antithetical political doctrines. "Progressivism" is the sin to which the Jesuits have lately been especially prone: it involves proceeding from the identification of Christ with the poor and oppressed (for which there is scriptural warrant) to the identification of the Church with a political struggle to improve the lot of the poor and oppressed by pulling down the mighty from their seats, even when that struggle involves violence and is carried on under the leadership of atheists. "Integralism", with which the Society was associated at an earlier stage in its history, emphasizes the authority of the Church and the necessity of accepting its traditional teaching as a seamless whole, including its identification in many Christian or nominally Christian countries with the political status quo — from which it is a short step to justifying the violence of the oppressor who seeks to defend the status quo against the challenge of the oppressed.

His sensitivity to these dangers makes it ironic, as well as sad that John Paul II did not succeed in making contact with Muslim leaders during his visit to Nigeria earlier last month. For Islam, even more than Christianity, is a battleground between these two heresies — if that is what they are. Islam has its "progressivists" in plenty — those that argue that the message of the Koran is in essence one of social justice, even social revolution; that as

Muhammad overthrew the corrupt oligarchy of Mecca and his successors went on to overturn the great empires of Persia and Byzantium so the true Muslims of today are those who proclaim jihad against corruption, exploitation, oppression and imperialism. But Islam also has its "integralists" and they, for the most part, are now in the ascendant. The political pendulum of Islam and of Christendom are not synchronized, or to put it another way — the geopolitical pendulum casts a different shadow as it swings across the Muslim and Christian worlds. For the imperial powers of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries were powers that called themselves Christian, while the Muslim world found itself on the receiving end of imperialism. The retreat of those powers has been followed, in the Muslim world, by a revolt against the ideologies they left behind them (liberalism, secular nationalism, Marxism) and a vigorous attempt to reassert the traditional culture of Muslim societies; while in the Christian world the retreat from empire has been accompanied by a vigorous questioning of the traditional order and of Christianity's association with it.

The Pope, as a conservative theologian anxious to restore and preserve the core traditions of the Church, and to free it from entanglement with non-Christian ideologies, clearly feels something in common with this Islamic "integralism", even though he must deplore its more violent and intolerant expressions. The persistence of belief in God, and of belief that God should be at the centre of human society, is an aspect of the Muslim world

which is bound to appeal to him. Yet two things stand in the way of an effective dialogue between him and Islam — apart from the genuine theological differences and the historic baggage of misunderstanding and injustice. One is perhaps a problem only for the Pope, or at least the Roman Catholic church, rather than for Christianity as such: the lack of any corresponding institution to carry on the dialogue on the Muslim side. Sunni Islam — the tradition of the great majority of Muslims — is rather "protestant" in this respect. It lacks a hierarchy, and is liable to speak with as many voices as there are believers.

The other problem, more fundamental, is the political vocation of Islam. Nowhere in the Koran will you find the words, "my kingdom is not of this world", or "render to Caesar that which is Caesar's". The distinction between "Church" and "state", though often found in the practice of Islam, has never been absorbed into its theory. There is no consensus among Muslims about the precise political content of Islam. But there is a consensus that Islam does have a political content and that the duty of the Muslim is not merely to do good and avoid evil, but in the words of the Koran, to "command good and forbid evil". Thus Islam must present itself to the West as a temporal, not only a spiritual, power, while the vocation of Christianity, at least as Pope John Paul understands it, is to bear witness in temporal affairs, uncorrupted by the trappings of power. Today's Church is too modest in its earthly ambitions to be an adequate interlocutor for Islam.

SPEAK SOFTLY AND CARRY A BIG STICK

The dénouement of the hijacking drama at Stansted yesterday afternoon must be a relief to everyone. It is also a source of legitimate satisfaction for the British authorities, whose approach to this kind of incident has been vindicated. It is axiomatic that the rights and wrongs of the "cause" which terrorists are attempting to promote are irrelevant once they resort to taking civilian hostages, and especially when they do so on the territory of a third party. There may be very good reasons for wanting President Nyerere to resign. Some of them are mentioned in an article on the opposite page. But there can be no good reasons, or at least none that lawful authority can afford to recognize, for seizing a plane-load of Tanzanian citizens and dragging them half way round the world at gunpoint — just as there were no good reasons for seizing the Iranian embassy in London by force in May 1980, even though there were certainly good reasons to protest against Iran's treatment of her Arab minority. Only a sophist

would attempt to justify such actions as acts of war, but they certainly are breaches of the peace and therefore not to be tolerated in any peaceful country. Many countries do, however, succumb to the temptation to pass the buck by allowing a hijacked aircraft to be refuelled and fly on elsewhere. In this case, applying what is apparently a carefully thought-out philosophy, the British authorities courageously refused this and succeeded in convincing the hijackers that it was not possible for them to plane to leave. This should help to convince any future hijacker that Britain is not a "soft" destination. The recipe, now well tried and by no means exclusively British, combines refusal of substantive concessions with great patience in negotiation. A negotiator of junior rank is preferable, since he can say with truth that he has no power to deal with certain requests, but must consult, and so can play for time. Time, though it prolongs the hostages' ordeal, can save their lives as a human bond

develops between them and their captors, as the captors unwittingly become dependent on the police with whom they are negotiating, and as the police gather more information about the character of the terrorists, their numbers, weapons and exact location. Another important point, illustrated in the present case, is to find a mediator in whom the terrorists have confidence. The very rapid effect which Mr Oscar Kambona's intervention had yesterday makes one wonder whether the violent end of the Iranian embassy siege might not have been avoided if the three Arab ambassadors with whom the terrorists were demanding to negotiate had been brought on the scene in good time. The police yesterday had to put up with complaints from journalists, and from some of the hostages' families, about the lack of information on what was going on. But they were vindicated by the results. Clearly the police handling such a delicate task must have discretion about the amount of information they disclose. All in all, a good day for Britain.

David Wood

Thin end of the wedge for British PR

Be warned. On Wednesday week the European Parliament in plenary session at Strasbourg will almost certainly overbear the opposition of most British MEPs and carry proposals that the five-yearly European election in 1994 should be conducted on a compulsory system of proportional representation. But, once warned, be of good heart. No change in Britain's first-past-the-post electoral system may be made until a government is prepared to bring a Bill before Parliament and until Westminster gives its blessing and puts it on the statute book. The last Labour government wanted a regional PR system in 1977, and the commons blocked the move. Mrs Thatcher's government has received the message. As even sceptics of PR like me must admit, there is a particular as well as a general case for proportionalism in European direct elections. The Treaty of Rome, which the United Kingdom signed on accession, explicitly says that direct elections in the EEC shall follow a uniform system; and in 1979 only Britain and Greenland were allowed to opt for a single majority system. Moreover, to make sure there was no distorted Ulster representation, Westminster itself spoilt its stand on principle by providing PR for the six counties. Some distortions in

English, Scottish and Welsh representation did occur, although nobody can calculate their size without knowing which of many systems of PR should be used as the criterion. There need be no dispute, though, that Conservatives finished over-represented. The occasion for the European Parliament's decision is a debate and vote on the Seidinger report from the Political Affairs Committee. The report, which Jean Seidinger, a French Christian Democrat as rapporteur, has been a long time in task. Nobody should be surprised by the drift of its majority recommendations, which follow much continental electoral practice. As proposed, each country of the Ten would be carved into electoral regions each returning between three and 15 MEPs. Electors would cast one vote in their regional constituency either for a party or for a candidate on a party list, and total votes cast throughout the country would determine each party's proportion and therefore the number of party candidates elected. There are both general and specific points worth making in the British electoral context. First, there would be no sense in objecting to PR because it would be too complex to administer or too intricate for ordinary electors to understand. What voters in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic do with ease could be done with ease in Britain. Secondly, there is not much force in the argument, even after Belgium's recent troubles and the Irish election stalemate, that PR is highly conducive to coalition politics. After all, Britain's simple majority system produced weak governments in 1964 and February 1974. Thirdly, the

European Parliament, unlike national parliaments, does not make governments, and everything it does involves a kind of coalition of interests between groups. We must move on to different ground for the principal objections to the Seidinger scheme for European elections, at a time when the SDP-Liberal Alliance promises to make PR and government by a moderated coalition a live domestic political question, and also when Westminster constituency boundaries are being disturbingly remapped. The United Kingdom Westminster election and the European direct election will fall together, or at any rate with no more than a few months' interval. How could any government or any House of Commons stand firm on a principle of simple majority in one election while carrying legislation to introduce a continental system of PR for the other on the grounds of achieving a more perfect or refined democratic result in already large constituencies that would have to be enlarged again? It would be a preposterous self-contradiction. In short, PR for the European election would more than probably prove to be the thin end of the wedge for PR in domestic elections. And not only PR. There would be, if Seidinger were followed, the introduction in the United Kingdom of the profoundly dubious party list system, whereby party managers (as this column has pointed out before) may use headquarters nomination for membership of Parliament as a "perk" for trustees. First past the post may have faults and anomalies, but let nobody think that any known continental system of PR will be without them in practice.

Stags at bay in Amersham deal

From Mr James Bentley
Sir, I write as one of the unlucky 180,000 applicants for shares in Amersham International. The appalling way this issue has been handled appears to demonstrate the inability of the Government to translate stated policy into a workable privatisation plan. The ballot for all applications for under 5,000 shares hit those very private investors whom the Tories are trying to encourage to put their money into industry. Even today it is the £2,000-£8,000 bargain which is the backbone of the Stock Exchange. No mention of a possible ballot was made in the prospectus. A system of tax penalties on short-term trading profits is needed. A 75 per cent tax on the first day's roughly 45p premium (allowing the first 10 per cent tax-free) would have yielded over £5m, as 50 per cent of the shares changed hands. The stag would still have gone home with perhaps £50 net from his share, but for two with venison. The question is: can the City be persuaded to change its ways before the vital BNOG (British National Oil Corporation) launch? Yours faithfully, JAMES BENTLEY, 7 Strauss Road, Chiswick, W4, February 27.

The Harman case

From Mr Peter Archer, QC, MP for Watlington (Labour)
Sir, Your leader (February 13) on the issue raised in *Home Office v Harman* sets out very clearly the area of disagreement. Should an undertaking to refrain from revealing publicly the contents of a document remain sacrosanct even when the litigant and his solicitor are alone excluded from doing so, and anyone else may lawfully reveal them? The plea, in the House of Lords, in the Harman case, is divided. And on Monday, February 22, the Attorney General reminded the House of Commons that the Lord Chancellor had promised during the debate on the Contempt of Court Bill to examine the issue once judgment was given, and confirmed that he is doing so. Clearly, then the question was important, practical, and open to legitimate debate. It was in the public interest that it should be ventilated. Does it not therefore seem harsh that the National Council for Civil Liberties should now be confronted with a bill for costs amounting to some £25,000? We hope that the Home Office will recognize that the public benefit would justify arguing some issues at public expense. Yours faithfully, PETER ARCHER, Chairman, Society of Labour Lawyers, House of Commons, February 24.

Jury challenges

From Mr J. J. Walker-Smith
Sir, Contrary to his Honour Gilbert Leslie's view (February 27) many counsel when defending prefer to have intelligent jurors. When the defendant is obscure, or where the defendant is alleging improper conduct by the police, many defence counsel (including myself) prefer a young and intelligent jury and will challenge prospective jurors accordingly. Apart from the views of counsel there are also the views of the defendant. Is it not understandable that a young black from south London accused of murder might have greater confidence in a jury on which there is a significant number of young blacks? After all, they are his peers. And are they any less likely to return a true verdict because they are judging one of their peers? Yours faithfully, JONAH WALKER-SMITH, 1 Dr Johnson's Buildings, EC4, February 27.

Badge of faith

From the Reverend D. A. S.
Sir, I suspect that the majority of Anglicans and a number of Free Churchmen would not share the Reverend David Stuart-Smith's doubts (February 23) about the theme for the Papal visit. Moreover, it is less arguable that the cause of true ecumenism is not best served by pretending that the churches have no differences: rather by facing up to and examining these differences. Part of the debate would be to examine coolly and in the light of history confessions of faith (such as the 39 Articles) that were produced in the heat of religious controversy. The Pope's visit to this country is intended to be primarily pastoral, and by concentrating on the sacraments the visit will highlight the Church's care for people. Whether the "miracles" in these areas are called "sacraments" or by some other name, each of the churches has a concern to meet people's needs for reconciliation, for healing, for the strengthening of married life, for admission to mature membership of the Church, and in most cases also has a need for an ordained ministry. Surely, therefore, to lay the stress of this visit on these areas of Christian concern is more appropriate in many ways than a purely "theological" stress would be. Yours faithfully, D. A. S. HERBERT, St George's Vicarage, Bickley Park Road, Bromley, Kent, February 23.

EEC agriculture policy in practice

From Mr Norman Buchan, MP for West Kent (Labour)
Sir, Mr Richard Cottrell (February 24) makes a lengthy plea for free trade in the market place, and Mr Thorpe, the President of the Commission, advocates the preservation of "the Community's most precious asset — the single market". He condemns restrictions of various kinds. Yet he does not question the plethora of rules and regulations which emanate from Brussels, nor the obvious contradiction which apparently requires the existence of such regulations in order to achieve a "free market", at least in agriculture. A free market is, surely by definition, one in which regulations do not exist. Some might welcome the resultant anarchy, but they are few in number, and Mr Cottrell is not apparently among them; otherwise he would not be such a fervent advocate of the Common Market. The real point at issue is not whether there should be regulations of trade or anything else, but for whose benefit they exist. The various regulations which go to make up the common agricultural policy have, for example, increasingly failed even to preserve the incomes of farmers, one of the major objectives of the policy and one to be deliberately financed at the expense of the consumer. So much so that even the French are being driven into providing direct help to their own farmers. Vehement as the condemnations of their action may be, the indignation is directed at the wrong target. It should be directed at the common agricultural policy itself, which has produced a situation which is now not even to the benefit of the very country's farmers who were supposed to be its main beneficiaries. And if the reply comes that the fault lies not in the idea of having a CAP, but in the particular way in which it is structured and that the answer is to reform it, I would reply in turn that such reform is not possible because there are too many entrenched and opposing interests to make it possible; but, more fundamentally, the very principle of the

CAP, the support of agriculture through price support with the resultant high prices for consumers and distortion of "the production of food, is insupportable in principle. It is because of this that the Labour Party favours a return to a system which is beneficial to producer and consumer alike, an improved efficiency of payment system, and if this can only be done outside the Common Market, then so be it. Mr Cottrell further claims that "there is no evidence whatsoever to suggest that protected or insulated industries survive and flourish". Thus with one sweep of the pen does he dismiss the experience of postwar Japan or for the effect of an undervalued currency is similar, that of West Germany. No one in the Labour Party is suggesting the feather-bedding of inefficient industry; any selective import controls would have to be linked to investment and reorganisation programmes. But if there is to be truly free and fair competition in the market place the parties involved must start from some position of equality. Not only did that condition not exist in the case of much of our manufacturing industry before our entry into the Common Market, our very membership has made the gap in competitiveness worse. The Common Market has, in sum, by producing just such a "free for all" in manufacturing as Mr Cottrell wants, only served to exacerbate our basic weaknesses and a highly regulated agricultural market which is in conception and, despite its obvious failures, incapable of being reformed. The Labour Party's policies, far from being "assurably wrong", are coherent and sensible in advocating such necessary measures as would be needed, on the one hand to ensure a competitive and productive manufacturing base, and on the other the means of producing food in the right quantities and at reasonable prices for the consumer while ensuring the producers a reasonable income. Yours sincerely, NORMAN BUCHAN, House of Commons, February 26.

Wood and trees

From the Director General of the Forestry Commission
Sir, Your article on the Forestry Commission (February 22) will be regarded by those involved in the industry as more of a caricature than a profile. Leaving aside factual errors such as the overvaluing of Forestry Commission assets by a factor of about 1,000, I should like to comment on just three of the more serious points. There is no doubt whatever in our minds about why we are growing trees or about what to do with the timber crop. Put at its simplest, we need the trees to produce a significant proportion of the timber which this country consumes, and we need to replace each year and at ever increasing cost to the balance of payments. We are equally in no doubt that the quality of the timber we are producing will find a ready and profitable market. The wood processing industry, in common with many others, has been going through very hard times. This is particularly true of the pulp and paper industry, though during the same period there have been major new investments in processing plants by a major pulp mill as well as a particle board mill and also two

of the country's biggest sawmills. To assume, in the middle of a serious economic recession, that there is no future for wood processing in Britain would be extremely short-sighted. Neither Government nor foresters share that pessimistic view. It is not for us in the Forestry Commission to judge ourselves, but the assertion that all interested groups are united in a total condemnation of the Commission is so contrary to the evidence that I attribute it to the editors' mind rather than to the groups. Over a period of some six months last year, Parliament devoted about 75 hours of debate to forestry in general and the Commission in particular. Our policies, our methods, our administration and our objectives were subjected to the most detailed examination, a testing experience for any Government agency, throughout which we were encouraged by hearing members from all sides of the aisle to speak in support and often in praise of the Commission and its work. Yours faithfully, G. D. HOLMES, Forestry Commission, 21 Cornhill, London, EC4, February 24.

The Tawney tradition

From Mr E. A. Radice
Sir, Mr C. H. Rolph (February 22) is surely right about Professor R. H. Tawney's views on education. In October, 1951, Professor Tawney and his wife stayed with me in Denmark for about a week while he was giving a course of lectures at Copenhagen University. In one of our many conversations he said to me: "How are you proposing to educate your son?" (then aged four). I said that I hoped he might go into college at Winchester, as I had, to which Tawney replied: "He could not do better than that." Tawney was the least doctrinaire of men, and, in education, concerned above all with keeping up the highest standards. Yours faithfully, E. A. RADICE, 2 Talbot Road, Oxford, February 22.

Canada's Constitution

From Sir Anthony Kershaw MP for Stroud (Conservative)
Sir, Derek Walker-Smith (February 25) fears that if the Canadian request is found in any respect wrong, law after the Constitution has been patriated to Canada, the British Parliament will be found to have committed an illegal act. Not so. By the law expressed by the Statute of Westminster, 1931, the British Parliament is able to amend or alter the conventions always observed on amendment of the Canadian Constitution by the British Parliament, the obligation upon us is to see that the Canadian request is a "proper" request, that is to say, that it is made to us by the Canadian Government and Parliament and that it is supported by the clearly expressed wishes of the Canadian people, bearing in mind the federal nature of the community. More we cannot do. There can be room for discussion whether the refusal of only one province, Quebec, is sufficient to make the request a "proper" request. But to give Quebec and Quebec only a veto

seems to the House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs to be politically unreasonable nor could we find any legal basis for such a veto. If the Canadians find anything wrong with their Constitution they will amend it themselves. The British House of Commons is in no way bound by any decision of any Canadian court, and yet we are to pretend that we are not sensible. It is also a convention that when a request is received from Canada it shall be dealt with, with all reasonable speed. If we were to decide to wait the end of any legal process, we would be in breach of that convention, and we would also be opening the gate to frivolous and vexatious litigation. I am Sir, your obedient servant, ANTHONY KERSHAW, House of Commons, February 25.

Rucks and mauls

From Mr D. Forbes Macintosh
Sir, Last Saturday (February 20), in two international matches, a total of 75 points was scored. Of these 15 came from tries, eight from "conversions", six from dropped goals and no fewer than 15 from penalty kicks. (There were also at least five unsuccessful penalty kicks as goals). Almost all of the 15 penalties were awarded for infringements at the line-out, or for "going over the ball" in rucks and mauls. In the day of "loose scrums" there were fewer stoppages. Forwards, as they came up to the scene of a scrum, got down, bound, showed and heeled to the "expectant scrum half". It was not a sin, but a virtue, to "go over the ball" for a loose scrum was a scrum, not a scene reminiscent of a waterhole in the Serengeti plains. One might not think that the new laws governing rucks and mauls were made for more, but fewer, stoppages. Yours faithfully, D. FORBES MACINTOSH, Reading Green College, Broadwell, Lechlade, Gloucestershire, February 23.

Unhappiness among the clergy

From the Reverend D. J. Dales
Sir, Your Religious Affairs Correspondent, in his report (February 22) on the unhappiness of many clergy and their families which was expressed in the debate of the General Synod, omits one ever-present cause of this unhappiness. It is the failure of the Church to provide an adequate stipend to support a man and his family in the parochial ministry. In the past, the problem was often masked by the existence of individual private means. Now, it is equally masked by the contribution which working wives make, effectively subsidizing the life and work of a parish priest and his family. This leaves the clergyman with a young family, and the clergyman approaching retirement, and seeking housing with no other means, in a well-nigh impossible position. The psychological and spiritual effect of this neglect upon the wives and children of clergy in particular is often damaging and demoralising, not least because it denies at the very centre of church life, the charity and justice upon which Christian ministry should be based. Yours sincerely, DOUGLAS DALES, 44 Northwood, Cambridgehire, February 22.

From the Reverend Canon J. G. Bates
Sir, Your correspondent, Clifford Longley, suggests in today's *Times* that the morale of the clergy of the Church of England depends upon the way "they prepare clergy for life". Surely the decline in morale of the clergy is due to Synod itself and the church leaders. They are so busy trying to run the Church on a "business" that they overlook the fact that their resources are overstressed, as well as being wrongly, wastefully and inefficiently used. In a vain endeavour to do too much with too little the clergy are asked to do the impossible. Worse still is the undervaluing of the work of the parochial clergy. No longer are they regarded as parish priests with all that implies, but simply as parish business executives responsible to diocesan authorities. Our leaders are worldly-wise in bureaucratic administration and are rapidly creating an agnostic Church. Yours etc., J. G. BATES, The Rectory, Walsingham, County Durham, February 22.

No-claim bonus practice

From Mr Michael Bishop
Sir, Recently in France a suitcase was stolen from my car. Having no special insurance for such a loss, I was pleased to find that my comprehensive motor policy covered me for loss of luggage up to a limit of £50. However, when I discussed a claim with the insurance broker I was told that my no-claim bonus would be "affected". I had, I must confess, always thought that the loss of no-claim bonus was really to penalize the guilty party in an accident. It seems that it can also be used to claw back anything paid out on a claim that has nothing to do with driving. Yours etc., MICHAEL BISHOP, Down Hedges, Ruseburgh, Gloucestershire, February 23.

Legal precedence

From Professor G. J. Hand
Sir, It is one feels almost inevitable that Sir Robert Megarry (February 23) should bring forward a winner in judicial longevity in the person of Sir Salisbury. May I nevertheless point to a respectable precedent in a neighbouring jurisdiction? Thomas Langlois Lafroy, who had been promoted at the age of 76 from a puisne of the Exchequer to be Chief Justice of the Irish Queen's Bench, eventually retired in his ninety-first year in 1868. (He in fact lived a further three years). It is said that he had remained in office in order to do what he could to ensure his successor was a Tory and not a Whig; but it is his credit that he is supposed never to have been absent from his work in a quarter of a century, in all on the Bench. Yours faithfully, GEOFFREY HAND, The University of Birmingham, Faculty of Law, Chancellor's Court, Birmingham, The University of Birmingham, PO Box 363, Birmingham, February 23.

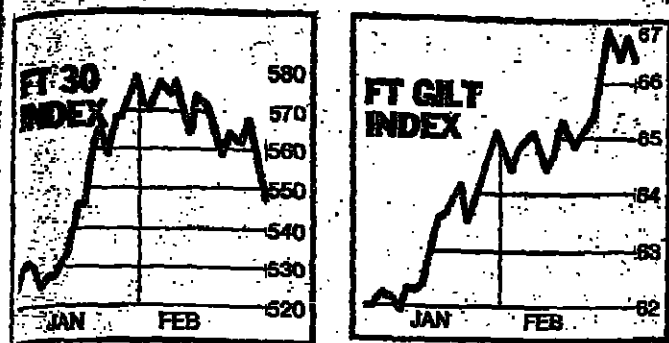
Not for publication?

From Mr Richard Adams
Sir, A few years ago I received a letter from my Danish publisher, suggesting a visit to Copenhagen for promotional publicity. The suggestion was a quibble, but the letter was signed "Bogens" (no apostrophe). According to my Danish friend, "Dear Mr. Forlag". I have not yet lived this one down in Copenhagen, for I had addressed Jarl Borgen — my "great friend" — as "Dear Mr. Forlag's House". Yours faithfully, RICHARD ADAMS, Knabshøj House, Læsby, Denmark, February 27.

BUSINESS NEWS

سكنا من الاصل

Unsettled trend



The stock market ended the week on an unsettled note with falls embracing most sectors. With hopes dashed of a big-selling Budget, prices drifted steadily down on small rallies, in the absence of investment interest. After rallying, gilts closed with falls to half a point; the pound weakened. There were marked falls in some leading equities, and oil retreated again on oil glut fears. Sterling could come under further pressure if a renewed fall in world oil demand, predicted by the International Energy Agency, proves correct.

US steel imports rise

The United States imported 1.97 million tonnes of steel mill products in January, 53 per cent more than in the same month last year and the highest level for any January, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. Imports accounted for 26 per cent of the apparent supply, the highest level of market penetration on record for any month and, according to Mr William De Lancey, institute chairman, representing "a further step-up in the pressure of dumped and subsidized imports on the American steel market."

Dunlop pact with China

Dunlop has signed a protocol with the Guowehou Rubber Bureau of China which provides for "exclusive and long-term cooperation between the two parties". The main purpose is to provide assistance with the modernization of the bureau's manufacturing facilities for the production of high-quality rubber products, according to a Dunlop spokesman. A delegation from the bureau, one of the biggest producers of a wide range of rubber products in China, has just completed a tour of Dunlop manufacturing facilities in the United Kingdom and overseas.

Jobs agency branches close

Reed Executive, the employment agency group, is closing six of its 105 branches in London and the south-east until the economy improves. The closures will not involve any job losses, according to Mr Alec Reed, the group chairman and managing director. A further eight branches are being transferred into the group's existing specialist employment and travel agencies. "We are short of applicants for jobs, and are only filling one job in seven. Although the number of jobs has fallen, applicants have fallen even more," Mr Reed added.

Building research

A permanent committee is to be established to advise the building and civil engineering industries on the financing and direction of future research, the National Economic Development Council has announced. The new committee is the result of an initiative by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, last year and the subsequent recommendations of a working party headed by Sir Peter Trench, of Y. J. Lovell.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Unilever on target for £715m

Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch food and detergent giant, has ridden the recession well during the past year, benefitting from its wide geographical spread.

This should be reflected in the final results, with fourth quarter figures tomorrow expected to show profits for the year to December up from £572m to £715m-£720m pre tax.

Profits in the first three quarters were up from £438m to £543m, with further below the line exchange rate gains which would have boosted this figure by an estimated £47m. Sales were 1.5 per cent up in the third quarter, but this was below the previous quarter's advance, and it is possible that a slowdown in consumer demand may have begun.

Major productivity improvements have been made in Europe through rationalisation and reorganisation but although this will provide further profit growth in the current year, most consumer divisions are likely to show only modest improvements in the fourth quarter.

The group's oil milling operations will remain well featured but there are likely to be improvements in the animal feed and possibly in chemicals.

ECONOMIC VIEW

The United Kingdom official reserves for February are due tomorrow and are expected to show little underlying change. In January the underlying rise was \$62m (£34m). Last month sterling held steady in terms of the effective exchange index and there was no significant intervention by the authorities.

DIARY

Today: Sir Derek Ezra, chairman of the National Coal Board, at Coal Industry Society lunch. Confederation of British Industry monthly briefing (February). Tomorrow: Second International Production Engineering and Productivity Exhibition, Olympia (until March 6). United Kingdom official reserves (February); capital issues and redemption (February). Wednesday: Conference on Cyprus business prospects at London Chamber of Commerce. Advance energy statistics (January). Thursday: Confederation of British Industry conference in Birmingham on restoring prosperity to west Midlands. Friday: Housing starts and completions (January); house, mortgages (fourth quarter); hire, purchases and other instalment credit business (January); computer liquidity survey fourth quarter.

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT index 547.3, down 4.5
FT gilts 66.39, down 0.47
FT all-share 316.89, down 3.02
Bargains 21.885
(Friday's close)

BOARD MEETINGS

Board meetings—Today: Interim: Globe & Phoenix; Gold Mining; Aine Engineering Industries. Final: Barclays Bank; Biddenden; Noakes; Fisons. Royal Insurance. Tomorrow: Interim: Alwood Garages; Diploma; Elders. Final: Heywood Williams; Home Charm; Mercantile Investment Trust; Mount Charlotte Investments; Provident Financial; Unilever NV; Unilever plc; "W" Ribbons. Wednesday: Interim: Campari International; Consolidated Gold Fields; Metamex; Jenture. Final: Fledgling Investments; General Accident Fire and Life Assurance; Accident Abroad Group; Ultramar. Thursday: Interim: Medinist; Mitchell Coats. Final: Antolagasia Railway; Law Debenture Corporation; Macallan-Glenlivet; Ransomes Sims and Jefferies; Rea Bros.; Rentokil Group; W. N. Sharpe; Taverne Rutledge; Weeks Petroleum. Friday: Interim: Courtney Holdings; R. P. Martin; Westminster and Country Properties. Final: Alliance Trust; Greenfields Leisure.

CBI sees no sign of upturn as Budget nears

By John Whitmore and Rupert Morris

There is little cheer for Sir Geoffrey Howe in the latest Confederation of British Industry monthly trends survey with just over a week to go before he presents his Budget and with the continuing fall in oil prices restricting his room for manoeuvre.

The survey says that manufacturing industry has yet to see any sign of the long-awaited upturn. A slight increase in orders could be seen as the only hopeful sign on an otherwise flat industrial landscape.

A survey of 1,663 companies carried out in the first half of February shows 62 per cent expecting no change in output in the next four months, with 21 per cent expecting a rise and 18 per cent a fall. These responses show no significant difference from the quarterly trends survey published a month ago.

Stocks remain high, with 56 per cent of companies reporting adequate stock levels, 29 per cent saying they are overstocked, and only 5 per cent saying they are understocked.

Order books remain weak, with 57 per cent of companies reporting orders below normal. This is, however, an improvement on the quarterly survey where 65 per cent said order books were below normal.

Export orders, too, showed some slight improvement, with 50 per cent of respondents reporting below normal order books, compared with 65 per cent below normal a month ago.

The CBI does not regard these as significant improvements, and says reports from the regions do not indicate any noticeable upturn in demand or activity.

Prospects for the second half of the year are seen as brighter, with stronger order books in the food, drink and tobacco industries, and intermediate and chemicals companies showing greatest optimism.

The amount of help the Chancellor will be able to give industry is probably being steadily whittled away by the falling oil price. With ENOC likely to cut the North Sea oil price by \$3-\$4 a barrel soon, the cost to the Exchequer could well be in the region of £750m in terms of lost revenue, though impact on the public sector borrowing requirement might be rather less.

Even so, stockbrokers James Capel, who put the possible revenue loss rather higher unless sterling falls, estimate that the Chancellor could finish up with very little to give away (over and above basic indexation of taxes) if he is to meet the PSBR target of about £9,500m implied by the Medium Term Financial Strategy.

In their latest economic forecasts, both Phillips & Drew and Simon & Coates see the Chancellor having room for some modest tax cuts, though they differ in their views of the likely budget framework.

Business Editor, page 13

TUC calls for £25 weekly jobs subsidy

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Trade union leaders will urge employers and government ministers this week to develop a new regional industrial policy for Britain, with major employment and capital subsidies as its central feature.

The TUC's views on regional policy, contained in a long discussion document, will be put to the tripartite National Economic Development Council at its meeting on Wednesday. It is due to be chaired by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor.

The unions are understood to be advocating a new labour subsidy to replace the old regional employment premium. It would be based over one year on a subsidy of 20 per cent of average earnings—worth about £25 a week—and would cost about £650m over 12 months.

The TUC suggestions, which are unlikely to find favour among ministers, also involve widening the scope of capital and labour subsidies to the service and commercial sectors as well as industry.

It is believed the TUC document calls for the establishment of regional industrial planning boards and that the process should have a greater local focus. In particular, the unions see the need for pension funds to become involved in regional planning at local level to act as a link with national institutions like the proposed national investment bank. The TUC believes that regional planning has become a forgotten subject in recent years but with the growth of unemployment needs a new impetus.

The document follows the publication of the Government's TUC's Programme for Recovery which demanded an £8,300m reduction of the



Len Murray, of the TUC, which wants a new labour subsidy

creation of 677,000 jobs was one of the major planks of the TUC's Budget proposals. The subsidies being suggested this week, union leaders say, could create 200,000 jobs one year and up to 167,000 permanent jobs in the longer term.

The length and detail of the latest document underlines the importance that the TUC still attaches to the economic recovery. Last week's TUC employment policy committee decided not to withdraw from the council despite a left-wing move to boycott tripartite talks in protest at the government's Employment Bill.

Also on the agenda for this week's meeting of the council is a report from Mr Nigel Lawson, Secretary for Energy, on the electricity supply industry's bulk supply tariff. The Electricity Council's recent review of the tariff system fell far short of the concessions being demanded by heavy industry.



Top pay for top men: Tiny Rowlands, of Lonrho, Gerald Ronson, of Heron, Richard Giordano, of BOC.

Boardroom pay goes up 14 pc

By Our Financial Staff

Directors did appreciably better than their employees with average increases of 14 per cent in the 12 months to September 1981 compared with a rise in average earnings of only 9.3 per cent.

A study sponsored by the Charterhouse Group shows that more than a quarter of companies increased their directors' pay by 21 per cent or more during those 12 months.

Not all the fat cats were getting fatter, however. A quarter of top directors got pay increases of under five per cent, while out of the 1,000-plus companies surveyed 27 showed no increase and 167 showed a decrease as falling profits led to reduced bonuses.

The survey, compiled mainly from annual reports and accounts of publicly quoted companies, shows that 80 per cent of companies have their top directors on contracts of at least 12 months.

Some companies pay top

Average earnings of top executives

Earnings turnover (Range £1m — £5m)

Part-time chairman £7,828

Chairman £21,452

Highest paid director £18,430

Other directors £17,052

Earnings turnover (Range £22m — £32m)

Part-time chairman £7,824

Chairman £33,857

Highest paid director £71,081

Other directors £24,244

Earnings turnover (Range £36m — £46m)

Part-time chairman £47,097

Chairman £80,040

Highest paid director £71,081

Other directors £44,950

directors' pay up by 17.02 per cent the highest average increase while in the manufacture of consumer goods, average increases were the lowest at 11.54 per cent.

The scope of director's benefits has also been increasing, with the number of profit-sharing schemes up from 5 per cent of companies the previous year to 10 per cent.

Pension contributions remain a significant element of boardroom remuneration, with the typical level being about 20 per cent of salary plus bonus.

Britain's highest-paid director in 1981, by a long way, was Mr Richard Giordano, chief executive of BOC International, with a salary of £477,100.

Lonrho, Shell, the Heron Corporation and AEC all paid their top men £200,000 a year. Directors' Remuneration is available from Monks Publications, Deben Green, Suffolk, from Walden, Essex, (Price £25).

directors a higher salary than their chairman, and a big company is prepared to pay a part-time chairman £47,097 more than twice as the full-time chairman or managing director of a small company. Among industry groups, leisure and services saw

Engineering recovery 'short-lived'

By Our Industrial Staff

Britain's badly mauled mechanical engineering industry, which has cut more than 250,000 jobs in the last seven years, has been warned to expect another market downturn as early as 1984.

Forecasts published today indicate that while a sales rise of 4 per cent should be evident by next summer and that the trough of the present recession has been passed, the meagre recovery could be short-lived.

The industry's short-term transport report issued by Engineering Employers' Federation, says: "We see no evidence that the declining trend of United Kingdom mechanical engineering output in the 1970s has ceased."

The forecast of a mild boost to business in the next 18 months assumes that manufacturing production will rise by 4.5 per cent between 1981 and 1983. But the report stresses that output would need to grow by 16 per cent to reach pre-recession levels.

The major sectors in which output in 1983 is expected to be close to or above pre-recession levels are instrument and electronic engineering, food drink and tobacco, chemicals and allied industries and aerospace equipment.

Manufacturing investment, which has fallen by a quarter since the onset of the recession, should recover substantially in the next 18 months, the report says.

The trends survey, compiled by a working party of leading industrialists, trade unionists, government officials and economists, comes just a week before the Budget and will be seen in industry circles as reinforcing the Confederation of British Industry's call for some modest relaxation to help reduce business costs and increase Britain's international competitiveness.

On the export front, the trends report suggests that sales of engineering equipment will remain flat throughout 1983, with export prices continuing to be much higher than those of West Germany or Japan.

Cabinet to consider cash-limit breach

By Melvyn Westlake

The Cabinet will decide soon after the Budget whether to allow a major breach in its cash-limit control of public spending by permitting government departments to carry over unspent allowances from year to year.

The Treasury is deeply suspicious of such proposals, but Mr Leon Brittan, its Chief Secretary, has agreed, under pressure on the cabinet defence committee, to review the question with officials from the Ministry of Defence.

Last summer the Treasury rejected greater flexibility for cash limits but the Prime Minister now appears to have been persuaded by the Ministry of Defence.

The MoD wants to carry forward from one year to the next any money unspent within its cash limits. At the moment, any overspending is deducted from its budget for the following year. If it unspends, the money is kept by the Exchequer.

The idea again receiving attention is that all government departments should be allowed to carry forward up to 5 per cent of capital or equivalent expenditure.

This could cost the Treasury

up to £500m a year, although it is unlikely that all departments will want to spend simultaneously. The last time the scheme was considered, the Treasury concluded that it would be wise to provide for a potential cost of £250m. About half of all the potential cost applies to procurement spending by the Ministry of Defence, which is not officially classified as capital spending but is similar.

Both the public accounts and defence select committees have shown interest in a controlled experiment in cash-limit flexibility. But the Treasury made it clear last June that it did not consider this consistent with the Government's policy that cash limits were a firm control on spending.

It would mean permitting a department to over-spend its cash limits if it had underspent the year before. The Ministry of Defence is expected to stay within its revised cash budget for this financial year, ending next month. But in the last three years it overshot its cash limits even after they had been revised upwards — revisions rarely permitted for other departments.

Tin council urged to halt price fall

From M. K. Pillai, Kuala Lumpur, Feb 28

Malaysian tin producers, alarmed at falling tin prices in London and Penang, now want the International Tin Council buffer stock manager to intervene and steady prices.

Their concern follows the single sharpest fall in the markets history in Penang on Friday when the price crashed from £7,900 a tonne to £7,017 to force the buffer stock manager into the market.

Mr Abdul Rahim Aki, chairman of the States of

made the market liquid and depressed prices.

Mr Daruk Paul Leong, Malaysian Primary Industries Minister, said in Bangkok that Asian tin ministers would meet in Kuala Lumpur in May for further talks on a tin producers' association.

Indonesia remains sceptical of the plan but the Malaysians feel Djakarta could be won over. Malaysia appears to be thinking along the lines of the Bandung tin pool of 1912.

Tin Saga, page 12

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

W. R. Grace Overseas Development Corporation

5% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of April 1, 1966 providing for the above Debentures, said Debentures aggregating \$750,000 principal amount have been selected for redemption on April 1, 1982 through operation of the Sinking Fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, as follows:

Outstanding Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M" bearing the distinctive numbers ending in any of the following two digits:

Also Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M" bearing the following serial numbers:

2 1181 2181 3181 4181 5181 6181 7181 8181 9181 10181 11181 12181 13181 14181 15181 16181 17181 18181 19181 20181 21181 22181 23181 24181 25181 26181 27181 28181 29181 30181 31181 32181 33181 34181 35181 36181 37181 38181 39181 40181 41181 42181 43181 44181 45181 46181 47181 48181 49181 50181 51181 52181 53181 54181 55181 56181 57181 58181 59181 60181 61181 62181 63181 64181 65181 66181 67181 68181 69181 70181 71181 72181 73181 74181 75181 76181 77181 78181 79181 80181 81181 82181 83181 84181 85181 86181 87181 88181 89181 90181 91181 92181 93181 94181 95181 96181 97181 98181 99181

Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the above Debentures with coupons due October 1, 1982 and subsequent coupons attached at the main offices of any of the following: Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10005; Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London and Paris; Allgemeine Bank Nederland N.V. in Amsterdam; Credito Italiano in Milan; and Banque Internationale a Luxembourg S.A. in Luxembourg. Coupons due April 1, 1982 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

On and after April 1, 1982 interest shall cease to accrue on the Debentures selected for redemption. The current conversion price of the Debentures is \$57.32 per share of Common Stock of W. R. Grace & Co.

W. R. GRACE OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Dated: March 1, 1982

BUSINESS NEWS

MARKETS ROUND THE WORLD

SUCCESS MARKET

US money supply figures continue to outwit market

Stock prices on Wall Street may fall today for the tenth Monday in a row.

Once again money supply figures failed to meet expectations and rose by \$120m (£59m). The markets have been very sensitive recently to money supply figures because investors feel that too high a supply will cause the Federal Reserve to tighten credit and push up interest rates.

The stock market has been so volatile lately that it is difficult to predict its movements.

Last week for instance experts expected prices to rise on Monday afternoon but the money supply had dropped further than anyone had expected. Instead, the Dow Jones industrial average dropped 13 points to 811.25, its lowest point since May 1980.

That drop was attributed to investor worries over high interest rates, the recession and the gloomy outlook for corporate profits.

Then on Wednesday a rally led by stocks had been under pressure only the day before took the Dow up 13.79 to 826.77.

By Friday that rally had run out of steam as investors took note of earnings by the Congressional Budget Office that United States deficits for the next two to three years would be much higher than the Reagan administration had predicted and that interest rates would not drop

as sharply or as quickly as the administration forecast.

The Dow closed for the week at 824.35, almost unchanged from its closing level of 824.01 the previous week.

Most market watchers predict that stock prices will continue to fall over the next few months even though the interest rates are falling and bond rates rising — a combination that used to bring higher stock prices in its wake. Few expect much of a rise in stock prices until interest rates drop low enough to stimulate the United States.

JOHANNESBURG

Glow or gloom

The big question hanging over the Johannesburg Stock Exchange is whether De Beers will hold its dividend. Historically, there is a record of steady increases but the report due in the next few days could possibly reverse the trend although the market does expect it to be maintained.

Nevertheless, there has been heavy selling in Johannesburg of De Beers, now yielding 9.5 per cent, the highest ever. Having received a low CSO rating, Johannesburg is looking for a signal in the De Beers report that the market has bottomed. It is also expecting some indication of how much De Beers has borrowed in the

past 12 months to finance its diamond stockpile.

The lack of enthusiasm for De Beers on the market last week appears also to be symptomatic of a generally weakening all-round tone in Johannesburg. Even industrial shares, which have nearly three years of interrupted growth, are now showing signs of cracking and the actuary index last week came down a number of points.

Political events last week and the serious split in the ruling National Party hardly troubled the market but there was concern about the higher interest rates and other fiscal belt-tightening measures outlined by Mr Owen Horwood, the finance Minister, who will not be announcing his main budget proposals until late this month.

London-quoted Liberty Life and Liberty Life Holdings are both due to report this week and the market is expecting another set of outstanding results which should help a little to lift the current gloom.

Federale Myboub and Gencor are also due. The market does not expect anything out of the ordinary from Federale Myboub but will take grave note of what Gencor, now South Africa's second largest mining financial house, has to report.

Apart from its mining interests Gencor has large industrial holdings and its report is likely to have a

significant bearing on a sector now in a state of flux.

SYDNEY

Bleak prospects

The Australian share market has had a week in the doldrums and immediate prospects look bleak.

Many mining stocks looked unhealthy after a selling attack swept the market. A negative mood pervades the markets, not helped by an announcement by Colonial Mutual Life that it was winding down its share holding in the industrial sector. CML also said it was "over weighted" in the mining sector, especially in oil and gas. Its investments there will be reviewed soon.

Fears that Opec will cut oil prices at its next meeting have hit oil and gas share prices.

Some of the breathtaking plunges included Vangams dropping A\$1.18 to A\$7.50. Crusader down 95 cents to A\$3.90 and Bridge down 65 cents to A\$3.00.

One broker went as far as to call it the "Confidence Crisis". The all ordinaries index lost more ground in 15 months of the Fraser government than it lost in the three years of Whitlam's Labour Government. The more speculative oil and gas index has dropped 50 per cent in the same period.

This will strengthen Hongkong's role as a financial

centre. Faced with the continuing lack of corporate news, investors wait for a lead from Wall Street before this market decides where it is heading. For the present, most are convinced that they have yet seen the bottom.

SINGAPORE

Downward drift

Brokers last week had difficulty in staying awake as an early technical rally faded back into a slow drift downwards. Overseas activity remained slack, and the listless mood hit local investors who had been largely responsible for present activity.

One broker attributed the sluggishness to uncertainty over the spry's expected general elections in Malaysia. Further cuts in interest rates locally seemed to have little beneficial effect at the end of last week. On Friday, the Straits Times Index closed 6.93 points lower at 740.73, down from 747.66 the previous Friday's 753.01.

Brokers hoped that anticipation of a bullish budget with big cuts in personal and corporate tax to be announced this Friday would help push prices higher.

Another drop in interest rates is also expected this week and this, too, may boost activity.

HONGKONG

Dull market

The market drifted with the Hang Seng Index closing seven points down on the week at 1272. Average daily turnover remained low at HK\$143m (£13.14m). The dull trading was despite Wednesday's budget, the first for Mr John Bremridge, Hongkong's new Financial Secretary. It contained no big surprises to turn the market one way or the other. But some analysts are concerned by the trend towards higher government spending. Although still in surplus, the Government is budgeting for big housing and land production programmes when a weak property market means reduced revenue from crown land sales. As one broker said, the trend is for a fiscal deficit which would put renewed pressure on a weak currency.

A positive feature of the package is the abolition of a 15 per cent withholding tax on foreign currency deposits. This will strengthen Hongkong's role as a financial

Romania's growth dash in peril

Despite its present cash difficulties, Romania has remained Britain's biggest growth market in Eastern Europe — and unless it cancels long term contracts with Britain must remain at a reasonable level.

British exports rose 41 per cent to £99m in 1980 and a further 60 per cent last year. Only half of last year's figures are available because the civil servants' dispute disrupted overseas trade statistics — but the £80m worth of sales were achieved over six months and reflect an accurate guide for the year as a whole.

The increase in business was in three areas: grain, coke and aircraft parts. The aircraft trade will also certainly remain high because of the long-term nature of the contracts.

British Aerospace has a £150m deal under which 30 BAC 1-11s are being built in Romania and Rolls Royce has a 15 year agreement for 225 Spey 512 engines to be half-built locally.

The advanced Banasea complex — which has drawn high praise from British suppliers for its standards of workmanship — is an attempt by Romania to give birth again to the strong and substantial aviation industry which it had in pre-war days. The complex is near Bucharest airport — and underlines Romania's efforts to encourage Western countries to co-laborate in Third World projects.

The British Aerospace deal not only extends the manufacturing life of BAC 1-11s but is ideally suited to

supplying developing countries which Romania can take on as customers, but which the Export Credit Guarantee Department would be reluctant to insure for large sums for aircraft.

It also shows that Romania has landed itself in difficulties for many of the same reasons as Poland — a push towards industrialization which saw it achieving twice the world's economic growth rate in the decade up to 1979.

A problem for all suppliers is that Romania demands 100 per cent countertrade, and is decidedly unlike Poland though in being a freethinker in both trade and politics. Comecon does not recognize the existence of the EEC, but President Ceausescu concluded a trade agreement for industrial projects with the Common Market in July 1980. The United States demand last week that it repay a \$5.8m (£3.1m) loan for food when the West continues to supply Poland with food credits — has perplexed many western observers.

The West Germans who do five times as much business with Romania as Britain and more than twice as much as the United States, were last week considering how part of Romania's \$1,000m worth of foreign debts can be paid. That more conciliatory line would probably be backed by British Trade experts although they are uncertain what 1982 will reveal, and Foreign Office deliberations may even result in a tougher line on credits (backing an as yet unexplained Washington stance).

John Lawless

Help each other to win through, CBI says

The Confederation of British Industry has told member firms in the West Midlands that they must take the initiative for restoring prosperity to one of the hardest hit regions in the country.

More than 100 have responded by indicating their willingness to take part in a one-day "Winning Through" conference in Birmingham on Thursday to tell other companies what they are already doing to revive business confidence and what more needs to be done.

Mr Chris Walliker, regional chairman, says: "This will be no talking shop. We know many firms have moved into new products and have made big improvements in productivity. Yet West Midlands businessmen will believe Whitehall's claim that things are improving when they see orders materialising."

A background paper to the conference takes up the CBI's campaign for government help for industry in next month's Budget. "While so many companies faced with different circumstances have been doing all they can to improve their competitiveness, the time is now long overdue when central government must also play its part in the process."

"There is now much evidence coming from individual companies which suggests that if the government fails to act speedily many of the benefits likely to flow from private sector attempts to increase efficiency may fail to materialise", it warns.

Clifford Webb

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13 1/2%
Barclays	13 1/2%
BCCI	14%
Consolidated Crds.	13 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	13 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	13 1/2%
Midland Bank	13 1/2%
Nat Westminster	13 1/2%
TSB	13 1/2%
Williams & Glyn's	13 1/2%

* 7 day deposits on sums of £10,000 and over

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Loyal Lane London EC3R 9EB Telephone 01-621 1212

Capitalisation	Company	Ch on Div	Price	Gross Div	Yld	P/E
1,233	ABI Hd 10% CULS	124	+1	10.0	8.1	—
4,052	Airsprung Group	70	+2	4.7	5.7	11.1
1,125	Armstrong & Rhodes	45	+2	4.3	9.6	3.8
1,230	Bardon Hill	200	-2	9.7	4.9	9.7
5,339	Deborah Services	69nd	-2	6.0	8.7	3.3
4,157	Frank Horsell	131	+1	6.4	4.9	11.8
11,991	Frederick Parker	83	+4	6.4	7.7	4.2
960	George Blair	52	+1	7.3	7.7	6.8
3,858	IFC	106	—	15.7	14.8	—
2,454	Isac Conv Pref	97	+2	7.0	7.2	3.1
15,458	James Burroughs	112	—	8.7	7.8	8.2
2,550	Robert Jenkins	250	—	31.3	12.5	3.5
3,000	Serutons "A"	60	+2	5.3	8.8	9.2
3,905	Todday & Carlisle	160	-1	10.7	6.7	5.1
2,120	Twinlock 15% ULS	78	+1	15.0	19.2	—
3,815	Unilock Holdings	25	-1	3.0	12.0	4.5
9,633	Walter Alexander	76	+1	6.4	8.4	5.0
5,472	W.S. Yeates	228	+2	13.1	5.7	4.3

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

MANAGEMENT BRIEFING

Quick move from brags to riches

One Friday last month, Milton Keynes Development Corporation received a phone call from Mr Michael Healy, managing director of the newly formed Osborne Computers (UK). He wanted an industrial unit. Hearing that one was available, Mr Healy went straight to Milton Keynes, took the unit and moved in the company's distribution facilities that weekend.

The quick move is typical of Osborne Computers, started in California less than a year ago by British expatriate Dr Adam Osborne, and now the world's fastest growing personal computer company.

In the United States Osborne has sold 16,000 computers worth \$30m (about £16.2m), running at an annual rate of \$80m and Dr Osborne expects them to reach \$300m for the year as a whole.

Osborne's British subsidiary is selling about 200 computers a month from its new base in Milton Keynes and its ambitions match those of the American parent: 1,000 computers a month, worth £12.5m a year, by the end of this year.

The company's sole product, the Osborne 1, is aimed at the professional market (unlike Sinclair's far cheaper ZX81 home computer, whose facilities are too limited for the business user). Its sales appear to be based on an extraordinarily low price — \$1,795 in the United States, £1,250

in Britain — for an impressive package of hardware and software. Osborne claims that the same combination of features would cost two to three times as much from another supplier.

"There's no magic in this machine," said Mr Healy. The striking feature of the hardware is the way it is packed — the first business computer in a briefcase.

The inventor was born in Thailand of British parents, and brought up in Leamington Spa. Dr Osborne worked as a chemical engineer in the American oil industry for 10 years before he founded a computer consultancy in 1970. His PhD is in chemical engineering; Dr Osborne had no formal training in electronics.

During the 1970s Dr Osborne became well known in the small computer industry as the author of technical articles bitterly critical of microelectronics companies. His book *An Introduction to Microcomputers* has sold 300,000 copies, and Osborne & Associates became a successful microelectronics publishing company.

In 1979 Dr Osborne sold his publishing business to McGraw-Hill and used the proceeds to put his out-proven ideas about micro-computer manufacturing into practice. The story so far has been "brags to riches" as a headline in the McGraw-Hill magazine *Business Week* said.

Clive Cookson



Dr Alan Osborne: no electronics training.

New satellite TV control laws expected

The Government is preparing the ground for further telecommunication legislation to be introduced next year.

The rapid pace of technology in communication has dictated that the Government respond positively to the changes taking place in satellite broadcasting, cable television and equipment manufacture. The laws and the rules which have governed communication in Britain for the past 30 years are now under question.

This week an announcement is expected by the Government on satellite television broadcasting. Whether the BBC or the IBA play a dominant role in the system is a side issue. The rules and regulations controlling the quality and, indeed, the source of such programming

will require review. Satellite broadcasting of television will undoubtedly be a major part of new telecommunication legislation.

Cable television is related to the decision made to government about satellites. Many contributions will have earth stations tuning into satellite signals which in turn will be carried by cable to the consumer's premises.

Next week the Government is expected to publish the findings of a study into cable television conducted by the information technology committee of the Cabinet Office. The report is expected to favour a more liberal approach to the technology and the lifting of constraints that have previously governed such transmissions.

Last year was the first experience the Government

has had in trying to liberalize the complex industry of telecommunications. The concept behind the British Telecommunications Act, which came into effect last October, was to dilute the monopoly of British Telecom and encourage competition in the supply of equipment and in the provision of telecommunication services.

The financing and structure of British Telecom also remains a problem for the Government and a change in its present status would require further telecommunication legislation. The much discussed Buzby Bond, which now looks like being part of the Budget, has caused endless problems for the Government.

The experience gained by the Government over the past 12 months in its attempts to liberalize the telecommuni-

cations market in Britain has also led them to believe that British Telecom cannot be part of a regulatory body and at the same time compete in the market place.

Serious consideration is therefore being given to the creation of an independent body, similar to the Federal Communications Commission of the United States, to regulate the industry. Functions currently performed by the Department of Industry, like the allocation of licences for supplying equipment or for the provision of telecommunication services, could become the brief of the new authority. Powers previously held by the Home Office, like the allocation of frequencies would also be the province of the new body.

Bill Johnstone

COMMODITIES

Tin saga set for another re-run

Battle-hardened metal traders returning to the London Metal Exchange this morning may be forgiven if they should feel that the great tin saga resembles *Gone with the Wind*: it leaves thousands of corpses strewn across the floor; it goes on for ever; it costs a great deal; and you have seen it several times before.

But I have an uncomfortable hunch that the "operator" — as the buyer is slightly ambiguously called — is making more money out of tin dealings than was thought possible. So, he may well be back this week to spoil the fun again.

Let us assume the buyer has soaked up 30,000 tonnes of tin since the operation started in earnest last July. This seems reasonable given

that consumption fell below estimated 1981 production of 200,000 tonnes by 20,000 tonnes. To that should be added United States General Services Administration sales of 5,000 tonnes and consular stockpiling of roughly the same amount.

On the assumption that the buyer will have to take surplus tin off the market again this year, total purchases could climb to the dizzy heights of 70,000 tonnes. This costs a lot of money: up to £400m has probably been spent so far, and gross outgoings could be £600m by the end of this year if buying continues and prices do not fall below the present levels.

So, precisely because it is so extravagant even if a country's taxpayers are unwittingly footing the bill —

it would seem unlikely that the operation is being conducted in this way. To be witnessing is a new kind of market manipulation. This is not a clumsy old-fashioned "corner", but a skillful exploitation of an open market which remains within the rules while simultaneously discrediting the LME and financing its own needs.

The tin producers widely believed to be behind the operators must have benefited from higher metal prices, despite their claims that many smaller mines are still not profitable. They may yet agree on export and production restrictions, especially if the Sixth International Tin Agreement is stillborn. The show might be renamed *Gone with the Hurricane*.

Sally White

Europe bond prices (yields and premiums)

STRATEGYBEST	Price	Yield	Alcoa	Austrian
European Government Bank	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1982-1983	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1983-1984	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1984-1985	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1985-1986	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1986-1987	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1987-1988	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1988-1989	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1989-1990	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1990-1991	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1991-1992	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1992-1993	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1993-1994	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1994-1995	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1995-1996	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1996-1997	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1997-1998	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1998-1999	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 1999-2000	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2000-2001	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2001-2002	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2002-2003	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2003-2004	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2004-2005	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2005-2006	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2006-2007	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2007-2008	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2008-2009	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2009-2010	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2010-2011	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2011-2012	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2012-2013	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2013-2014	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2014-2015	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2015-2016	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2016-2017	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2017-2018	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2018-2019	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2019-2020	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2020-2021	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2021-2022	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2022-2023	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2023-2024	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2024-2025	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2025-2026	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2026-2027	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2027-2028	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2028-2029	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2029-2030	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2030-2031	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2031-2032	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2032-2033	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2033-2034	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2034-2035	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2035-2036	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2036-2037	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2037-2038	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2038-2039	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2039-2040	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2040-2041	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2041-2042	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2042-2043	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2043-2044	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2044-2045	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2045-2046	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2046-2047	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2047-2048	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2048-2049	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2049-2050	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2050-2051	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2051-2052	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2052-2053	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2053-2054	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2054-2055	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2055-2056	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2056-2057	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2057-2058	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2058-2059	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2059-2060	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2060-2061	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2061-2062	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2062-2063	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2063-2064	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2064-2065	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2065-2066	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2066-2067	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2067-2068	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2068-2069	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2069-2070	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2070-2071	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2071-2072	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2072-2073	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2073-2074	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2074-2075	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2075-2076	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2076-2077	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2077-2078	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2078-2079	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2079-2080	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2080-2081	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2081-2082	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2082-2083	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2083-2084	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2084-2085	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2085-2086	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2086-2087	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2087-2088	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2088-2089	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2089-2090	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2090-2091	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2091-2092	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2092-2093	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2093-2094	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2094-2095	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2095-2096	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2096-2097	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2097-2098	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2098-2099	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2099-2100	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2100-2101	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2101-2102	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2102-2103	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2103-2104	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2104-2105	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2105-2106	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2106-2107	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2107-2108	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2108-2109	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2109-2110	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2110-2111	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2111-2112	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2112-2113	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2113-2114	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2114-2115	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2115-2116	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2116-2117	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2117-2118	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2118-2119	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2119-2120	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2120-2121	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2121-2122	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2122-2123	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2123-2124	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2124-2125	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2125-2126	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2126-2127	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2127-2128	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2128-2129	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2129-2130	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2130-2131	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2131-2132	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2132-2133	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2133-2134	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2134-2135	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2135-2136	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2136-2137	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2137-2138	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2138-2139	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2139-2140	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2140-2141	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2141-2142	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2142-2143	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2143-2144	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2144-2145	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2145-2146	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2146-2147	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2147-2148	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2148-2149	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2149-2150	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2150-2151	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2151-2152	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2152-2153	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2153-2154	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2154-2155	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2155-2156	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2156-2157	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2157-2158	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2158-2159	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2159-2160	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2160-2161	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2161-2162	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2162-2163	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2163-2164	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2164-2165	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2165-2166	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2166-2167	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2167-2168	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2168-2169	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2169-2170	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2170-2171	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2171-2172	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2172-2173	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
100% 2173-2174	100.00	10.00	10.00	10.00

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTER-CITY
PEOPLEMERSEYSIDE
Beachcomber
bonanza

Gordon Read, the Merseyside County Council archivist, tells a tale of how the "Beachcomber" collection of Liverpool business records.

The story is preserved for posterity in the current edition of the journal of the Business Archives Council, concerns a vast cache of solicitors' and accountants' papers.

These describe the life of Liverpool from the establishment in 1753 of a steel mill run on the now fashionable idempower, to Cunard documents describing that day in 1942 when, without even knowing it, Queen Mary cut in half her escort cruiser, the *Cunard*.

Now known as the Bryson collection, the papers came to Read from makeshift containers and old sheds in the back garden of the late Joe Bryson.

Bryson, writes Read, was a "beachcomber" of a special kind, one whose method was "offering backhanders to wastepaper dealers and taking his gains to bookshelves and philatelic firms."

Yet even what was left in the back garden constitutes "one of the largest and most varied collections of business records in Britain."

"A backhanders" of about £5,000 to Bryson secured the papers, which Read is still going through and from which, Read says "further important discoveries may yet be made."

Alec's cup tie



Timman Alec Brook

The pleasure felt by soccer fans throughout England, Scotland and Northern Ireland, that the national team's qualification for the World Cup is matched by the joy now being savoured by Alec Brook (above).

Brook is really a table-tennis man: You may remember his variety act with the late Victor Barna. But Brook also can a sport which, which now become A.D.B. (London) Ltd., a specialist tie and accessory business.

He bought the British concession to make World Cup ties and accessories, which Brook regarded as a gamble since he believed England to be the only British side with a chance of qualifying.

CHILTERN
Pump primers

Tim Amsden is the chairman of the St Albans-based Campaign for Real Ale which, I suppose, it would be wrong to call a pressure group, since it campaigns against serving beer by gas pressure.

Amsden, however, is also a one-man campaign for real buildings that he runs at Silvermead, a firm at Hawridge Common, near Chesham, Bucks, which specializes in flintwork and clay peg tiling.

The CAMRA chairman is pleased to report in the new edition of the Good Beer Guide "a resurgence of the small independent brewer, even in the 'real ale' desert that is Ireland."

For all that, Amsden tells me that he is less than happy on the home front. Although CAMRA itself is leaving behind its recent money troubles, Amsden finds that Wally Pope, the landlord of his local, the Full Moon at Hawridge, is about to raise the price of Amsden's tipple, a brew from nearby Marlow called Wethered's SPA.

"Good Beer Guide 1982", CAMRA, £3.95.

A Hull bookseller and stationer "knew the book" at three p.m. who came into his shop and threatened him with a knife. He successfully fended them off with a W. H. Smith trade diary.

NEW
APPOINTMENTS

Mr Robert Clark has been appointed a director of Shell with effect from March 1, 1982.

Mr Richard Mansell-Jones has been appointed as non-executive director of Burnet and Halsey.

Mr D. S. Hancock is to be appointed Burnet-Halsey director, lubricants marketing, on April 1, 1982.

Mr Roger Davies, currently managing director of Thomson Holidays, will take up the new post of managing director of Thomson Travel. Mr John MacNeil becomes managing director of Thomson Holidays in succession to Mr Davies.

The country needs an economic policy which will defeat inflation without the cost of plummeting output and soaring unemployment. Many Keynesian economists

at London Business School predict only gradual economic recovery. The

growth, as can be seen in the chart, will be from an

extremely low level and the implications for

unemployment are dismal.

When it comes to Budget advice to the Chancellor on boosting the economy we are, it seems, all gradualists now.

Mrs Thatcher's pre-emptive speech last week emphasizing the limited room for manoeuvre imposed by North Sea oil revenue reductions puts her firmly at the minimalist extreme. But even the traditionally expansion-minded National Institute for Economic and Social Research (NIESR), in its latest review, speaks cautiously of "a modest injection" of demand "the first in a series of steps" for fear of sparking off a fresh inflationary spiral.

This gradualist consensus is understandable in circumstances where no coherent policy for controlling inflation other than the bludgeon of a severely depressed economy, mass unemployment and the fear of redundancy is in prospect. But the urgency of seeking a sensible alternative is made only too clear in the chart.

The chart shows what has happened to national output (gross domestic product or GDP) between 1975 and 1981, and what three forecasters think is likely to happen over the next few years on present policies. (They are all, incidentally, more optimistic than the Treasury for the coming year.)

Also included on the chart is a line showing what would have happened to output if it had continued to grow in line with the average over the period from 1975 to 1979 — nearly 1 1/2 per cent a year.

Both the strongly Keynesian NIESR, and the moderately monetarist London Business School, foresee several years of gradual economic recovery. But this merely picks up the previous growth trend starting from a much lower level of output than before.

On their assumptions output does not reach its 1979 level until 1984 or 1985 (after the next election), and shows

no sign whatever of closing rapidly, or even narrowing significantly the gap between actual and potential (or trend) output.

On the contrary, the NIESR shows the output gap widening, from 8 per cent below trend in 1981 to 10 per cent in 1986. The loss output in 1981 alone amounts to more than total government spending on health, housing and social services combined.

In the past the end of recession has usually been identified as the point when output regains its trend level after falling below it. On this basis, both the NIESR and the LBS are predicting continued slump for the rest of the decade.

The implications for unemployment are dismal. Given even modest productivity improvements and a demographic increase in the population of working age, unemployment is forecast to rise steadily over the next few years. The NIESR, assuming average economic growth of 1 1/2 per cent a year, sees adult unemployment at 3 1/2 million by the end of 1986. The LBS, despite assuming faster economic growth of 1 1/2 per cent a year, has adult unemployment rising from 2.9 million in 1982 to 3.1 million in 1985.

This implies that growth of at least 2 per cent a year is necessary just to stop unemployment from getting worse. If, as the Government hopes,

productivity is improving rapidly, of rising output attracts back into the workforce people such as married women who are not actually registered as unemployed, growth rates would need to be a good deal higher. The

TUC, for instance, reckons that growth of 4 per cent a year on average will be necessary to make any significant impact on reducing the number of registered jobless.

The government has of course repeatedly claimed that economic recovery does not depend on government boosts to demand. Recovery follows recession as day follows night, in the words of Mr Leon Brittan, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, last year. This is also the philosophy of Professor Patrick Minford of Liverpool University, a staunch monetarist and a persistently optimistic forecaster of British economic prospects, whose latest predictions are shown in the chart.

The Minford forecasts in a sense represent what the Government is trying to achieve: a radical shake-up of industry and liberation of market forces resulting, after a temporary drop in output, in a more rapid and sustainable growth path than before. On the Liverpool calculations the economy is back to past growth trends and well on the way to overtaking them by 1984, with 1979 output

levels easily surpassed in 1983, well before the likely date of the next general election.

Professor Minford's forecasting track record has not, however, been of the best, over the past couple of years predicted recovery has steadily receded. Even his assessment of the present state of the economy, as the chart indicates, is a little optimistic.

There are those who argue the calculations of the "gap" between actual and potential output are misleading because no one knows what potential output is any more.

Mr Bill Robinson of the London Business School, for instance, has suggested that for manufacturing industry potential output has actually been falling since the mid-1970s. This is because a lot of physical production capacity — factories, plant and equipment — has been made

unusable by technological change such as the advent of micro-processors, rising energy prices and Britain's loss of competitiveness in world markets, especially in 1979 and 1980.

On this view, the output gap could be considerably smaller than the chart suggests. (For manufacturing, which represents only a quarter of national output, Bill Robinson has put the gap at 6 per cent in mid-1981 compared with 22 per cent in the 1963-78 growth average

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For what it is worth the historical figures for GDP show growth slowing steadily over the past 20 years or so, from an average of 3.2 per cent a year between 1960 and 1975 to 1.5 per cent between 1975 and 1980. But whether this reflects a slowing trend for potential output, for reasons Bill Robinson outlines, or increasing use of restrictionary demand policies by governments to fight inflation, as Keynesians would argue, is a matter of opinion since conclusive information is lacking. Both arguments may be true, in the sense that continued sluggish growth has held back new investment and so increased capacity obsolescence.

Whatever the precise trend, however, one thing is clear: if Mrs Thatcher's government cannot perform the hoped-for economic miracle, its failure will cost the country dearly, not just in terms of lost output and mass unemployment now, but for the indefinite future as well.

The Government largely engineered the recession for the sake of future prosperity, by running tight fiscal and monetary policies and by permitting the exchange rate to appreciate out of sight, thereby hammering the manufacturing sector.

It had the option to cushion recession, admittedly at a cost in terms of higher inflation, but chose not to.

If the Government's gamble fails the electorate will have the right to throw it out at the next election. But the economic loss will be irreversible.

FORECASTS OF THE OUTPUT GAP

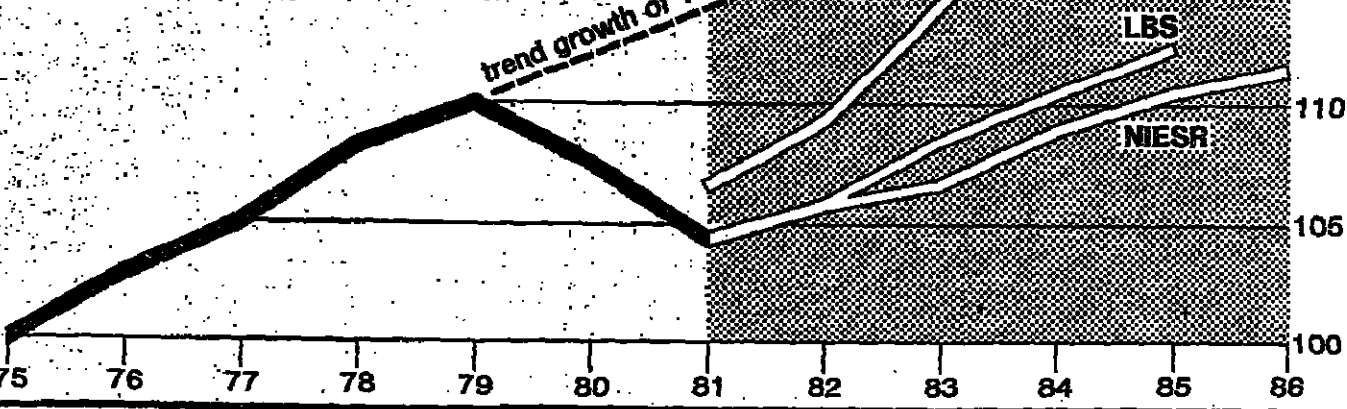
GDP

1975=100

NIESR: National Institute of Economic and Social Research

LBS: London Business School

Source: CSO, Economic Trends and individual forecasts



Urgent need to arrest the decline



Mrs Thatcher — 'her government's failure would cost the country dearly'

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PRODUCTION AND JOBS

year	output gap %	UK unemployment (million)
	The actual figure	
1980	-3.9	1.6
1981	-8.4	2.5
	The projections	
1982	-8.6	3.0
1983	-8.5	3.1
1984	-9.1	3.2
1985	-9.4	3.2
1986	-10.1	3.4

* 4th quarter

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The man who set Olivetti

on the road to recovery

The problem now is whether the French Government's strategy for a nationalized Saint Gobain will be compatible with Olivetti's objectives. Signor de Benedetti hopes the position will become clear in a few months. Meanwhile relations with Saint Gobain are virtually frozen as he puts it, "hibernating."

He has not been hibernating in the banking sector though, in which he has suffered the second setback of his career. The first was in 1976, when he resigned as chief executive of Fiat after only 100 days due to differences with Signor Umberto Agnelli. This time he surprised the public buying a major shareholding in the big private bank, Banco Ambrosiano.

Signor de Benedetti, of Jewish origin, enjoys, in the words of a leading commentator, a reputation for "moral intransigency and financial correctness". Banco Ambrosiano is associated with the more obscure side of Catholic finance. It is not known who its major shareholders are or if the Vatican is still among them.

Its chairman, Signor Roberto Calvi, is at provisional liberty pending appeal against a four-year prison sentence and \$16,000 fine (£6.8m) for currency offences.

Italians were equally surprised when on January 22 Signor de Benedetti sold his holding and left the bank after only 65 days. What had happened? Signor de Benedetti says he went in because an offer was made to him to become the major Italian shareholder "and the only one under his own name", and to join the management "in collaboration with Signor Calvi, to arrange for his succession."

He got out "because these premises and promises were not maintained, and Signor Calvi thought he could continue to manage the bank in a personal and secret manner."

Signor de Benedetti says he was not disposed to invest \$50m without actively following his investment, and to act as vice-chairman without exercising the rights and duties — also towards other shareholders — which go with the post. In due course he promises a public statement, but for the present that is all he will say.

In addition, both Saint Gobain and CIR have shares outside the syndicate, bringing their total holdings respectively up to 30 and 17 per cent. Saint Gobain however has delegated its power to the Olivetti management until January 1986.

defence of European industry comes through seizing opportunities for collaboration, and not through making stand-alone equipment and software", he says.

Under Signor de Benedetti, Olivetti has made several agreements with North American and European firms, of which the most notable was that with Saint Gobain of France in 1980. Saint Gobain is the biggest shareholder in Olivetti. It and Signor de Benedetti's own holding company CIR each have one third in a controlling shareholding syndicate (which holds about 35 per cent of the Olivetti equity), the other third of the syndicate being spread among leading Italian institutions.

How should Europe respond? Not by mergers but through collaboration. He is pressing for the establishment of common European standards, so that European manufacturers will offer systems and networks which can speak to each other. This, he emphasizes, is what the European Community should be promoting and financing, rather than new generations of computers.

"I do not believe in protectionism and the

1980 the parent company's net profit reached 56,100m lire, then about \$58m.

On the other hand Olivetti's European rivals are doing badly, victims of the struggle between the Americans and the Japanese, who in particular are beginning to gather the fruits of massive investment in research. "I am worried that all our European competitors are in this state", he says. "It is an alarm bell for Europe, which risks becoming an object and not a subject of industrial policies."

Nowhere is the battle being fought more fiercely than in Signor de Benedetti's own sector, electronic office equipment. He joined the ailing Olivetti group as vice-chairman and managing director in April 1978, when for several years profits had been nominal and dividends passed.

Since then, he says, productivity has gone up from \$20,000 (£10,660) per employee in 1977 to \$50,000 last year, and consolidated 1981 results are expected to show net profit of about \$100m. In

which did not exist. But at least the United Kingdom's role is clear, as a supplier of services.

Not so for West Germany, which is in a more difficult position. On what industries will it base its future role, Signor de Benedetti asks, on basic industry, on machine tools, cars, electronics? In short, he is more optimistic about the future of Britain than of some continental countries. "You are tackling a crisis today which others will face tomorrow", he says.

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RECORDED BY
DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JAN 10 1964

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in Issue for the stock quoted)

GI

Rub about

Tin

Edited by Peter Dean

Radio 4

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Reid. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 p.m. Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Andy Peebles. 7.00 Shayn Alvie. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel. 12.00 midnight Close.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (645kHz-1600kHz) at the following times (GMT+/- 5.00 hours).
Weekends: 7.00 World News; 7.30 Country Four Hour; News Summary; 7.50 Twenty Six.
Style, 7.45 Short Story, 8.20 World News, 8.50 Music, 9.15 The London Beat, 9.30 Music, 10.00 World News, 10.30

[illegible]

CHANNEL

As Thames excepts: 1.20pm-1.30 News, 2.30-4.15 Film: You Can't Win it All (Tony Curtis, Charles Bronson), mercenaries muscle in on the end of the Ottoman Empire, 5.15-5.45 Emerald Farm, 6.00 Channel Report, 6.30-7.00 Two of Us: 12.00 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames excepts: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports, 2.30-4.15 Film: from Maidon (Michael O'Keefe) Prison: engine crashes into a Cadillac, and fur begins, 5.15-5.45 Dick Turpin, 6.00 Mr. Merlin, 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports, 8.00-10.00 Duino, 12.00 Shadows in Brown, 12.30-1.00 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30
Nights. 2.30-4.15 Film: Lady
Vanishes... Hitchcock thriller about an
English aristocrat who vanishes on a train
journey. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 It's
A Vet's Life. 8.00-10.00 Quincy. 12.00
Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30
Lunchtime. 2.30-4.15 Film: Lady
Vanishes (Margaret Lockwood,
Michael Redgrave) Hitchcock thriller about
an old lady who vanishes on
train journey. 5.15 Redcap. 5.22-6.45
Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good
Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs.
9.00-10.00 Countdown Special:
Political Forum, part 2. 12.00 News at
Bedtime. Closedown.

**WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: 1. STEREO
* BLACK AND WHITE; ** REPEAT.**

Queen's Bench Division

Court of Appeal

the view
loss of
past years
deceased
t to have
ing and
egard to
ces.
deration
ing which
current
embrace
sociated
articular
of the
ore not
Act as
est years
der Mrs.
I-Clark:

lift

When burden of proof does not shift

persons unless same such excepted
therefore the defendant did not
such an exception or
proviso for his defence.

The legal burden which did not
shift had to be distinguished
from the evidential burden which
did.

It would be open for magis-
trates to draw an adverse
inference in appropriate circum-
stances from a licensee's failure
in any way to assist the police,
to give any evidence as to the
identity and status of the
consumers of the liquor.

Solicitors: Howlett & Clarke
Cree & Co, for Mr B. H. Crebbin
Liverpool; Stephen Irving & Co
Liverpool.

Diehard's defeat shatters unity of Afrikanerdom

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Feb 28

The tribal unity of Afrikanerdom is facing its gravest threat to date as a result of the crushing defeat yesterday by Mr P. W. Botha, the Prime Minister, of Dr Andries Treurnicht, the extreme right-wing challenger of his policies within the ruling National Party.

Dr Treurnicht now seems certain to be expelled from the party along with his band of rebel MPs.

The present crisis of the NP, which came to power in 1978, is more serious than the 1969 breakaway by the Herstigte Nasionale (reconstituted National) Party, which was wiped out in a snap election soon afterwards and has never regained a foothold in Parliament since.

The door to reconciliation is still ajar, as Dr Treurnicht and his fellow rebels have been given until 11 am on Wednesday to recant and accept the majority's endorsement of the Prime Minister's interpretation of party policy on racial questions. But it is hard to see how Dr Treurnicht could possibly return to the fold and retain any credibility at all.

Assuming he goes, Dr Treurnicht can expect to take up to 20 MPs with him into the ranks of the opposition. This would scarcely dent the NP's overall position in Parliament, where it at present holds 142 out of a total of 177 seats. But it would for the first time provide political forces to the right of the ruling party with a parliamentary beach-head.

It has long been conventional wisdom that if Mr Botha could summon up the courage to shed his party's right-wing ballast he would be free to press ahead with the modest relaxation of the apartheid system to which he pledged his Government in 1979.

Now that the long-awaited break has occurred, that wisdom looks at least questionable. There is no doubt that Mr Botha has merely exposed his party to erosion on the right without offering the prospect of sufficiently bold reforms to attract new support on the left. A Cape man himself, the Prime Minister now owns a heavy political debt to the harpoon of the conservative Transvaal branch of the NP who helped him defeat Dr Treurnicht.

The drama began last Wednesday at a meeting of the NP's parliamentary caucus in

Cape Town, when Dr Treurnicht, the Minister of State Administration and Statistics, and 21 other MPs voted against a motion of confidence over the Prime Minister's handling of the issue of political power-sharing between whites, Coloureds and Indians.

This led directly to yesterday's trial of strength in Pretoria, where more than 200 members of the "Executive committee" of the Transvaal NP (of which Dr Treurnicht was then still the chairman) met behind closed doors for six and a half hours to decide whether to support Dr Treurnicht's or Mr Botha's version of party policy. The result was a resounding 172 to 36 votes in favour of the Prime Minister.

Dr Treurnicht's support proved much less than predicted. An unexpected personal appearance at the meeting by the Prime Minister, during which he is reliably reported to have threatened resignation if the vote went against him, may have won over many doubters. Dr Treurnicht was immediately suspended as the Transvaal party chairman.

Had Dr Treurnicht won he could have called a special congress of the Transvaal party and reasonably hoped to secure a majority in favour of secession from the National Party. This could have left the NP with only a bare majority in Parliament.

The storm broke much sooner than most observers had expected, particularly as Mr Botha's "offending" references to "power-sharing" were extremely vague and cautiously worded. Dr Treurnicht evidently took them, however, as preparing the way for acceptance of proposals expected later this year, probably in May, from the President's Council.

This advisory body is expected to propose that Coloureds and Indians should be able to elect representatives to separate chambers within a single Parliament shared with whites. Coloured and Indian ministers would also be appointed to the Cabinet to run their respective communities' affairs.

Minimalist as this proposal may seem, it is anathema to die-hard Afrikaners, who see it as the beginning of the end of white supremacy.

Super-Afrikaner, page 4



Pilgrims from a world away

Yemmerawanya, a young Australian aborigine, died in 1794 in an England whose climate he could not tolerate and whose ways he could not understand, almost certainly the first antipodean victim of British colonialism to die outside his homeland (Tony Samstag writes).

Last week Yemmerawanya's grave

in Eltham churchyard, South-east London, was the scene of a quiet pilgrimage when Ralph Nichols (left) and Michael Bungipidya and Murphy Dhuiparipia became the first aborigines known to have visited his resting place.

Yemmerawanya was brought to England in 1792 by Captain Arthur

Phillip, the first Governor of New South Wales, in the hope that he might return to spread a knowledge of "civilization" among his people. With him came a second young man, Bennelong, who survived and, repatriated in 1795, was given a house on a headland in Sydney Harbour that still bears his name: Bennelong Point.

French prisons lose top security wings

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Feb 28

The maximum security wings of French prisons were abolished by Government decree this weekend. The last remaining inmates of 300 special cells had been quietly transferred to normal cells over the past two months.

The suppression of the maximum security system was always high on the list of reforms announced by Mr Robert Badinter, the Minister of Justice. A special Government commission had officially recommended their abolition last autumn, but opposition from prison staff to the measure led to its postponement.

They feared that, with the abolition of the death penalty, they would be powerless to deal with criminals sentenced to life terms which they have to serve. Under the previous system of reduction of sentence for good conduct, prisoners had the hope of release after 20 years or less.

The prison staff were backed in the protests by a majority of French public opinion,

which is acutely concerned about lawlessness, and favours tougher measures against crime and delinquency.

In fact, there has been no serious incident in French prisons since the maximum security system was dropped. The system officially came into existence in 1965, but was introduced in practice some years earlier. In the last few years, the public at large had become more aware of what inmates described as "prisons within prisons", and of their inhuman character.

The end of the maximum security wings is only one aspect of the far-reaching reforms of French justice being carried out by the socialist Government, in the teeth of widespread criticism.

A revised code of criminal procedure is to be submitted to Parliament in April, among other things. It provides for such innovations as a court for the execution of sentences, composed of three judges, who will decide on all suspensions

Pope speaks severely to Jesuit leaders

Continued from page 1

he had spoken severely to the 110 leaders of the Jesuit order. One of the main differences between the Vatican and the Jesuits has been the order's work in Latin America. In El Salvador they were regarded as close advisers of the murdered archbishop. Some Jesuits, facing the challenge of social justice in Latin America, have angered the Pope.

In October, the Pope took the unusual step of imposing a personal delegate to conduct the affairs of the Catholic Church's most powerful religious order. He acted after the order's general, Father Pedro Arrupe, had been taken ill with a stroke. The Pope earlier refused to accept Father Arrupe's resignation and halted the machinery for calling a congregation of the order to elect a new general.

The Pope spoke severely in his long speech yesterday to the Jesuit leaders. But he said that his appointment of a personal delegate had been intended as a test, he evidently found they had passed it by their obedience to the Pope.

He recalled, however, that what he said was the exact interpretation of the second Vatican council: "It is a work of ecclesiastical renewal, matured and expressed in the spirit of the Pentecost, and must be lived and received in this way not according to personal criteria or to psycho-sociological theories."

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His comment was an equally exact summary of where he felt the Jesuits had erred. He spoke as the stout disciplinarian that he is, the Pope insisted that the Jesuits should "rise like one man" to carry out this mission. Nevertheless he granted the 26,000-strong order what it undoubtedly most wanted to hear—the postponed conviction of the congregation for electing a new general should be announced during this year, he said.

Leading article, page 9

Summit feature, page 4

Letter from New York

Census gives notice of spreading loneliness

It is now nearly 12 months since Britain went through its 10-yearly ordeal, the census, and during 1982 we may expect our first glimpses into the way these islands are, or are not, changing.

However, by way of a sneak preview, it is already possible to look at the first results of the American census, also carried out on a 10-year basis, but which was completed a year before ours, in spring 1980. Much of the raw census data is still locked in the government computer, because of the cuts imposed by President Reagan, but Professor Andrew Hacker, a political scientist from Queen's College in New York, has managed to sift out some figures.

He has unearthed three surprises which, if repeated in Britain, are many American social trends, paint a bleak picture of our future. First, Professor Hacker draws attention to the steep rise over the past 10 years in the number of people living alone. There are now nearly seven million more people living by themselves in the United States than in 1970. That is perhaps a more important psychological and sociological change than it might at first sight appear. The "singles boom" of the 1970s was well chronicled but, Professor Hacker says, the term "single" does not really capture the flavour of the situation.

In the past, young people who had not married lived either with their parents or shared flats with others in a similar situation. Not any more. In America, in the 1970s, the number of men who had never married and who had residences of their own increased by 118 per cent. The equivalent rise for women was 89.3 per cent.

Moreover, those living alone are not all young single people. During the 1970s the number of widows living alone rose by 31 per cent and the figure for widowers was also up, by 16.4 per cent. All sorts of things stem from that. In large cities it has had a marked effect on the availability and therefore the price of flats, since the number of households has risen at double the rate of the

population. And it has had an effect on patterns of recreation, since elderly people's outings have declined rapidly.

Professor Hacker also thinks the change has made people more self-indulgent, since by living alone people have to adapt less to other people's wishes. And he thinks that more pervasive psychological changes as a result of this trend may become apparent throughout the 1980s.

A second trend disclosed in the early census details is a move towards one-child families. "We have all heard of one-parent families, and we all know that women are having children later (a 15.2 per cent rise in births to women over 30). But what the census also shows is that the only child is becoming much more common, and whereas at one time that was exceptional, in the years to come it could be the most widespread form of family."

During the past decade the number of people (not just children) in the average American household declined from 3.14 to 2.75, which shows just how many one-child families there must be.

Professor Hacker sees another trend as important. It has been known for some time that divorced men are far more likely to remarry than divorced women (nearly twice as likely for those divorced aged 44 and older). But the statistics show that the divorced man is likely to remarry a woman considerably younger than himself.

A woman is therefore more likely to find herself as a second wife than as a man to find himself as a second husband, and stepmothers are far more common than stepfathers. More important still, perhaps, Professor sees arising from that "a tension between older women, 35 and above, and younger ones."

Professor Hacker's first two points are rather depressing, especially if taken together. They suggest the problems of loneliness will get worse, and who knows what the wider social effects will be of having more and more only children around?

There is an old American proverb which says something about children being poor men's riches. Not any more, alas.

Peter Watson

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, Colonel, The Welsh Guards, attends St David's Day parade at Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Pwllheli, Surrey, 10.20; attends dinner in connexion with Landseer exhibition at Tate Gallery, 7.40.

Music

Recital by Mary Harrison, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.
Thomas Arne Players, St Anne and St Agnes, Gresham Street, 1.10.

British Railways Lincoln Male Voice Choir, Ancaster Centre, of Embroiderers' Guild, Birmingham, 7.30.

Boundary Street, Lincoln, 7.30. by George Malcolm, harpsichordist, Dryburgh Hall, Dumfries, 8.

New exhibitions

Lichen paintings by Claire Dabry, Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, 10 to 6.
Your Chapter article: Recent work by Laura Holliday, Maryn Jones, Julie Mortimore, Philip Rawson, central hall, University College, Cardiff, 9 am to 10 pm.
Collages and wallhangings, by Mary Cooper, Talbot Store, 11 and 12, Gower Street, Westminster, 9.30 to 5.30.
Work by Birmingham branches of Embroiderers' Guild, Birmingham, 7.30.

ham Museum and Art Gallery, 10 to 5.30.
Research by Paul Oliver on the English village scene, Birmingham Polytechnic, 10 to 5.
Hard-coloured prints of London, England and Wales; London Tourist Board gallery, Victoria Station, 9.45 to 5.30.

Talks

"Building up a world organization for teaching English" by John Haycraft, Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam Street, London, 7.30.
Recent works by Barry Myers, Toronto architect, Royal Institute of British Architects, 65 Portland Place, 6.15.
"Spirits of comfort and despair: Shakespeare and the moral plays" by Paula Neuss, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Gower Street, 6.45 to 7.45.
"Indignation and imagination: Story of Save Britain's Heritage" by Timothy Canell, vice-chairman of SAVE, 5 East Palliser, Chichester, 7.30.

Walks

London's ghosts, meet Embankment Station, 7.30.

Auctions today

Christie's, South Kensington: Silver, prints, 2. Phillips, Blenheim Street: Furniture, carpets, watercolours and drawings, 11; prints, 2.

Viewing

Bonhams, Montpelier Street: Watercolours and drawings, 9 to 4; European oil paintings, 9 to 5; Christie's, King Street: Sporting and 20th-century English pictures; English silver, 9.15 to 12; prints, 9.15 to 12; glass, 9.15 to 12; jewelry, 9.30 to 1.30; coloured textiles, 9.15 to 12; Staffordshire portrait figures, 9.15 to 12; carpets and objects of art, 9.15 to 12; marine and sporting pictures, 9.15 to 12; musical instruments, 9.15 to 12; ceramics, 5 to 7; Phillips, Blenheim Street: Prints, 9 to 10.30; furniture, carpets, ceramics and glass; miniatures, fans, All 9 to 4.30; Sotheby's, Bond Street: Continental pottery and porcelain; Russian pictures; literary Continental pictures; bullet and theatre material; medals, All 9.30 to 4.30; Works of art—last sale, 9 to 7.30; Sotheby's, Belgrave: Furniture, clocks and watches; pottery, Both 9.30 to 4.30.

Big bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday are:

£100,000: 10Y2 958259 (winner comes from Harrogate); £25,000: 8X5 123456 (winner comes from Harrogate); £25,000: 11X1 323257 (winner comes from Harrogate).

Parliament today

Commons, 2.30. Travel Concessions (London) Bill, remaining stages.
Lords, 2.30: Taking of Hostages Bill, second reading. Debate on oil pollution.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: National Hunt meetings at Leicester, 1.45, and Doncaster, 2.

The Pound

	Bank	Bank
	buys	sells
Austria Sch	31.90	29.90
Belgium Fr	89.00	84.50
Canada Cdn	2.33	2.33
Denmark Kr	15.16	14.36
France Fr	11.50	10.99
Germany DM	11.53	10.42
Greece Dr	117.50	110.00
Italy Lit	2395.00	2295.00
Japan Yen	456.00	430.00
Netherlands Gld	4.96	4.70
Norway Kr	2.33	2.33
Portugal Esc	130.50	123.50
Spain Ptas	162.50	152.50
Sweden Kr	11.65	10.45
Switzerland Fr	5.60	5.38
USA \$	1.88	1.81
Yugoslav Dnr	97.50	91.50

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Friday by Barclays International.

London: The FT Index closed down 4.5 at 547.3 on Friday. Industrial average closed 1.45 down at 24.39 on Friday.

Nature notes

More birds are coming into song. Greenfinches sing from tree-top to tree-top, also singing in the garden. Later in the spring they will use the same song in a slow, butterfly-like display flight. Goldfinches also sing, but in a more tinkling note, as often on the wing as from a bush. Meadow pipits sing steeply from the grass, and this is then their song. They also sing a slide rapidly down again with a melodious burst. Early blackbirds often warble softly to themselves on the ground, their yellow beaks hardly opening at all.

The leaves of the wild arum, or cuckoo-pint, are showing through the hedges and grass. They are a pale green, tinged with yellow. The bare old trees seem, from a distance, to have a link or purplish haze about them, as if the massed effect of their tiny red flowers. The first series of "palm" or "pussy willow" are now in flower. They are a pale green, tinged with yellow. The leaves of the wild arum, or cuckoo-pint, are showing through the hedges and grass. They are a pale green, tinged with yellow. The bare old trees seem, from a distance, to have a link or purplish haze about them, as if the massed effect of their tiny red flowers. The first series of "palm" or "pussy willow" are now in flower. They are a pale green, tinged with yellow.

Listening in London

Before re-advertising the contract to provide independent local radio news and information in London, held by LBC since 1973, the Independent Broadcasting Authority has arranged a public meeting for individuals or groups to make suggestions, express opinions and ask questions about the present service.

Today's anniversaries

Births: Frederick Chopin, Zolozawa Wola, Poland, 1810; Augustus Pugin, architect, 1812; Lytton Strachey, London, 1880.

Air travel

As the strike by British Airways ramp workers at Heathrow enters the third week, the airline says yesterday it again hoped to operate 90 per cent of its aircraft today.

The papers

The ruling of the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg against corporal punishment without parental consent surprised the Sunday Times to say that the British Parliament should follow most other European countries and make all teachers bearing children liable to prosecution for assault—like everyone else.

The Sunday Telegraph thought it would inevitably lead to the abolition of corporal punishment, because having both cases and non-teaching schools would be an absurdity. But it added that if parents were to have more rights they should also have more responsibilities. Do more towards disciplining their children themselves.

The American sale provoked the Sunday Telegraph to say that mistakes over estimating its value and overestimating the value of the pound would be a disaster. The Sunday Times attacked the Government for its, as yet unannounced, decision to buy the Trident D5 weapon on the grounds that it was unnecessary and meant a reduction in Britain's other forces.

The Observer called for a full public inquiry into the Wexham Wood Scrubs prison riot. Its second leader looked at the uneasy truce in the Labour Party and said that Mr Michael Foot should take together with the Militant Tendency. "His own approach of 'peace at any price' has already begun to look dangerously like one of 'surrender at any cost'," it says.

The Morning Telegraph of Sheffield says if Johnson and Field Brown, the private steel and engineering company, were to close, a bedrock of technological industry will be lost. It is described as the sort of skill-conscious company whose components for some of the very industries the Government is intent on helping and saving.

Roads

Midlands: A49: Ross Road, Hereford, one lane only, A5: Near Abergavenny, one lane only at times; expect delays also at western end of Abergavenny bypass. A58: Tynon Road, lane closures into Birmingham.

Wales and West: A381: Improvements to Tones inner relief road, A390: Delay between Callington and Redruth; temporary signals at St Blazey Gate. A463: Repairs at Llanbister, Powys.

North: A602: Works on Beilington bypass, Co Durham. Scotland: A8: Two-way traffic on one carriageway from Carnoustie to Chapelhall, Lanarkshire. A85: Many roadworks between Tyndrum and Oban. A65: Signals at old Dalkeith Road near Kings-ton Avenue, Edinburgh. A1: Signals at Harelaw Bridge, south of Grantonhouse, Berwickshire.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asteroid details entering or leaving eclipse.

WEDNESDAY: Venus, 05.05-05.07; Mercury, 05.07-05.09; Mars, 05.09-05.11; Jupiter, 05.11-05.13; Saturn, 05.13-05.15; Uranus, 05.15-05.17; Neptune, 05.17-05.19; Pluto, 05.19-05.21; Moon, 05.21-05.23; Sun, 05.23-05.25; Earth, 05.25-05.27; Asteroid, 05.27-05.29; Comet, 05.29-05.31; Meteor, 05.31-05.33; Shower, 05.33-05.35; Rain, 05.35-05.37; Snow, 05.37-05.39; Fog, 05.39-05.41; Wind, 05.41-05.43; Thunder, 05.43-05.45; Lightning, 05.45-05.47; Hail, 05.47-05.49; Ice, 05.49-05.51; Frost, 05.51-05.53; Snow, 05.53-05.55; Rain, 05.55-05.57; Fog, 05.57-05.59; Wind, 05.59-06.01; Thunder, 06.01-06.03; Lightning, 06.03-06.05; Hail, 06.05-06.07; Ice, 06.07-06.09; Frost, 06.09-06.11; Snow, 06.11-06.13; Rain, 06.13-06.15; Fog, 06.15-06.17; Wind, 06.17-06.19; Thunder, 06.19-06.21; Lightning, 06.21-06.23; Hail, 06.23-06.25; Ice, 06.25-06.27; Frost, 06.27-06.29; Snow, 06.29-06.31; Rain, 06.31-06.33; Fog, 06.33-06.35; Wind, 06.35-06.37; Thunder, 06.37-06.39; Lightning, 06.39-06.41; Hail, 06.41-06.43; Ice, 06.43-06.45; Frost, 06.45-06.47; Snow, 06.47-06.49; Rain, 06.49-06.51; Fog, 06.51-06.53; Wind, 06.53-06.55; Thunder, 06.55-06.57; Lightning, 06.57-06.59; Hail, 06.59-07.01; Ice, 07.01-07.03; Frost, 07.03-07.05; Snow, 07.05-07.07; Rain, 07.07-07.09; Fog, 07.09-07.11; Wind, 07.11-07.13; Thunder, 07.13-07.15; Lightning, 07.15-07.17; Hail, 07.17-07.19; Ice, 07.19-07.21; Frost, 07.21-07.23; Snow, 07.23-07.25; Rain, 07.25-07.27; Fog, 07.27-07.29; Wind, 07.29-07.31; Thunder, 07.31-07.33; Lightning, 07.33-07.35; Hail, 07.35-07.37; Ice, 07.37-07.39; Frost, 07.39-07.41; Snow, 07.41-07.43; Rain, 07.43-07.45; Fog, 07.45-07.47; Wind, 07.47-07.49; Thunder, 07.49-07.51; Lightning, 07.51-07.53; Hail, 07.53-07.55; Ice, 07.55-07.57; Frost, 07.57-07.59; Snow, 07.59-08.01; Rain, 08.01-08.03; Fog, 08.03-08.05; Wind, 08.05-08.07; Thunder, 08.07-08.09; Lightning, 08.09-08.11; Hail, 08.11-08.13; Ice, 08.13-08.15; Frost, 08.15-08.17; Snow, 08.17-08.19; Rain, 08.19-08.21; Fog, 08.21-08.23; Wind, 08.23-08.25; Thunder, 08.25-08.27; Lightning, 08.27-08.29; Hail, 08.29-08.31; Ice, 08.31-08.33; Frost, 08.33-08.35; Snow, 08.35-08.37; Rain, 08.37-08.39; Fog, 08.39-08.41; Wind, 08.41-08.43; Thunder, 08.43-08.45; Lightning, 08.45-08.47; Hail, 08.47-08.49; Ice, 08.49-08.51; Frost, 08.51-08.53; Snow, 08.53-08.55; Rain, 08.55-08.57; Fog, 08.57-08.59; Wind, 08.59-09.01; Thunder, 09.01-09.03; Lightning, 09.03-09.05; Hail, 09.05-09.07; Ice, 09.07-09.09; Frost, 09.09-09.11; Snow, 09.11-09.13; Rain, 09.13-09.15; Fog, 09.15-09.17; Wind, 09.17-09.19; Thunder, 09.19-09.21; Lightning, 09.21-09.23; Hail, 09.23-09.25; Ice, 09.25-09.27; Frost, 09.27-09.29; Snow, 09.29-09.31; Rain, 09.31-09.33; Fog, 09.33-09.35; Wind, 09.35-09.37; Thunder, 09.37-09.39; Lightning, 09.39-09.41; Hail, 09.41-09.43; Ice, 09.43-09.45; Frost, 09.45-09.47; Snow, 09.47-09.49; Rain, 09.49-09.51; Fog, 09.51-09.53; Wind, 09.53-09.55; Thunder, 09.55-09.57; Lightning, 09.57-09.59; Hail, 09.59-10.01; Ice, 10.01-10.03; Frost, 10.03-10.05; Snow, 10.05-10.07; Rain, 10.07-10.09; Fog, 10.09-10.11; Wind, 10.11-10.13; Thunder, 10.13-10.15; Lightning, 10.15-10.17; Hail, 10.17-10.19; Ice, 10.19-10.21; Frost, 10.21-10.23; Snow, 10.23-10.25; Rain, 10.25-10.27; Fog, 10.27-10.29; Wind, 10.29-10.31; Thunder, 10